No. 10 Vol. II.] [November 1st, 1876.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND NEEDLEWORK

PRICE
SIXPENCE MONTHLY.
Postage Two, ence.

REGISTERED FOR] [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

COMPRISING
MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION
AND
MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS.

LONDON: GOUBAUD & SON, 39 and 40, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES—THE WILLMER AND ROGERS NEWS COMPANY, 31, BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.
AGENTS FOR CANADA—THE TORONTO NEWS COMPANY, CLIFTON, ONTARIO; AND THE TORONTO NEWS COMPANY, TORONTO

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL, W.

BLACK SILKS

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL MAKE.

Perceiving some two months ago that a rise in the prices was inevitable, I was induced by the advantages offered to give an order far exceeding my ordinary requirements.

In order to reduce the surplus Stock thus acquired, I have decided to offer them for a limited period at SPECIAL PRICES as under:—

No. 1.	RICH GROS GRAIN	3s. 11d.	per yard.
No. 2.	" "	4s. 3½d.	"
No. 3.	" "	4s. 11d.	"
No. 4.	Very Handsome	5s. 11d.	"
No. 5.		6s. 11d.	"
No. 6.	EXTRA RICH CORD	7s. 11d.	"

PATENT VELVET OZONID, invented by the LINDEN PATENT VELVET COMPANY, Linden, near Hanover, Germany.—Having made arrangements with the above firm for a constant supply of this beautiful fabric, orders for any quantity can be executed at a minute's notice. Prices, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

JAPANESE SILKS. Richest qualities made.

IVORY JAPANESE	Per yard.	1s. 11½d.
BISCUIT JAPANESE	"	1s. 11½d.
CREME JAPANESE	"	1s. 11½d.
SULTAN JAPANESE	"	1s. 11½d.
ONE HUNDRED COLOURS	"	1s. 11½d.

LISTER'S PATENT COLOURED VELVETEENS, produced with extraordinary care, and will be more fashionable than ever this season, and are scarcely discernable from Silk Velvet. There are thirteen choice New Colourings, especially produced for, and can therefore be only obtained of me, all one price, 3s. 11d. per yard, 26 inches wide. Patterns free.

ULSTER TWEEDS.

Ulster Tweeds will this season form a leading feature among new dress materials, not for their general utility alone, which is an established fact, but that there seems to be a daily increasing feeling for this class of material. Among a large variety of patterns will be found some excellent combinations of colouring, just a slight introduction of amber, blue, red, or other bright shade serving to relieve what would otherwise be a monotonous, dull-looking cloth. They are all made in the double form—that is, two cloths being used in one dress, the groundwork of the striped exactly matching the self, but can be purchased separately as individual taste dictates. 1s. 11½d. per yard, 27 inches wide.

COSTUME COMPETITION AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—"Messrs. CHAPMAN, of Notting Hill, stand alone for their chaste and elegant Costumes of what they term Danish Alpaca, for which they gain a Special Prize."—Vide "Standard," Oct. 5, 1876.

"The Daily Telegraph," of the same date, writes:—"Especially commendable is a white and cerulean blue promenade dress called the Danish, as a compliment to the Princess of Wales.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting Hill.—Patterns free.

FRENCH MERINOS.—The many excellent qualities of Merino have been so often enumerated by all admirers of good taste and good quality, that it seems like repeating an oft-told tale to put them once again in print. Yet people are very apt to forget or ignore the numberless excellencies of this universal favourite, and as it is an acknowledged fact that we cannot hear too much about a good thing, in drawing public attention this season to my splendid stock of these goods, I must venture to repeat that they are better than ever, the grain being finer and firmer, and the shades in every colour perfection. My patterns embrace three prices—1s. 11½d., 2s. 9d., and 2s. 11½d.—and let me add that all stand unrivalled.

LUCCA SERGE.—This is a fancy description of this favourite material, which is more in vogue than ever. It will meet the wants of many purchasers, and especially supply those who, having already had a serge dress, while still wishing to have something equally as useful, do not desire to have precisely the same fabric again. It is dispered all over with a small but effective design, and embraces an excellent range of shades in blues, greys, and browns, also in plain twills to match exact. Price, 2s. 4½d., 28 inches wide.

FINE FRENCH TWILLED FLANNELS are now meeting with a large demand at all the Continental Spas and watering places for morning costumes. In point of durability they outrival serge, and far excel that most useful of materials in appearance, having an adaptability for draping, and soft, rich appearance which makes them an excellent substitute for silk. Among the large assortment of patterns under the above heading will be found some novelties in colour, and a splendid range in all the recognised and favourite shades. 1s. 11½d. per yard, 30 inches wide.

COURT DRESS MAKER, 1, PORTLAND ROAD.

Complete Sets of Patterns forwarded to all parts of the Globe same day as receipt of Order.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL, W.

TWO-BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES, all at 2s. 6d. pair, beautifully stitched in Cardinal, Ecru, Blues, Buff, and other Colours. Sent for 32 stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

ULSTER CLOAKS for Ladies, in Homespun Cheviot Tweeds, Checked, Plain, Newest Styles, 14s. 9d. and 21s. Sent for remittance.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SILK VELVETS. All the New Shades in Colours, 6s. 11d.; and Black, from 5s. 6d.; well worth the attention of buyers. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP.

ONE HUNDRED BAKER AND CRISP'S New Autumn Fabrics, from the lowest prices. Patterns free.
198, Regent-street.

PURE DEVONSHIRE SERGES, BAKER and CRISP. impervious to sea water, in Dark Indigo Blue, Black, and all the new Permanent Colours, from 10½d. to 2s. 6d. Also, Bathing, Government, Wellington, and other Serges, from 10½d. Patterns free.

BLACK SILKS. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street. £10,000 worth Richest, Cheapest, Brightest, Widest, and guaranteed the most durable makes, from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Patterns free.

ULSTER HOMESPUNS. A variety, second to none, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

MOURNING From 9½d. yard to 4s. 6d. and BLACK FABRICS, Cashmere, Serges, Repps, Cords, Poplins, Satin Cloths, Trails, Matelassés, Damasks, Figures, and Plain Materials of every description. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP.

NOTICE.—AUTUMN PATTERNS.—BAKER and CRISP are now prepared with their new AUTUMN STOCK of TEXTILE and other FABRICS, comprising the Newest, most Useful, most Economical, and Best variety in the kingdom. From 6d. to 19s. 6d. per yard.
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FRENCH MERINOS. All the New Shades and Finest Qualities, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

DAMASSE FABRICS. All the New Shades in Trails, Figures, and Matelassés, with Plain Cloths to match. From 1s. to 10s. 6d. yard. Patterns free
BAKER and CRISP.

SILK MOLESKINS. 500 Boxes of our Royal Silk Moleskin Lyons Velveteens in Black and all Colours. Black, from 1s. 9d.
BAKER and CRISP.

BAKER AND CRISP, 198, REGENT STREET.

ALEXANDER'S SEWING COTTON.

Trade Mark. "SUN." Trade Mark.

Our best soft Six-cord is unsurpassed for strength, finish, and uniform quality; will be found freer from knots and more elastic than any other Sewing Cotton. *Suitable for Hand or Machine use.*

The best Glacé Sewing Cotton is specially recommended for its superior quality and smoothness of finish. *Suitable for Hand or Machine use.*

ALEXANDER'S KNITTING COTTON

Is well known for its superior quality.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drapers and Haberdashers.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 9, BOW LANE, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

SPECIALITIES FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

(Patterns neither charged or requested back.)

A small book, containing Ten Patterns of the celebrated

LEATHER-MAKE SCOURED CALICO.

Also Patterns of

HOME-SPUN TABLE LINEN. Cheap and durable.

CREME DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Very fashionable.

WASHED HUCKABACKS AND THE NEW ELEPHANT TOWELLING. Unsurpassed.

RUSSIAN DIAPER. Made expressly for us. Washes white, and improves much.

SHETLAND FLOOR FLANNEL. Natural colour of wool. Wears longer than white. Free for one stamp.

Ladies requiring goods for Charitable purposes should send for the special Set of Patterns, free One Stamp. Special Terms.

LEICESTER YARNS AND FLEECES, ONE STAMP. BEAU IDEAL EMBROIDERY, TWO STAMPS.

Address C. WILLIAMSON, Leighton Buzzard; or London Depot, 231A, Oxford Street.

CAN BE USED WITH OR WITHOUT MILK

Dr. Ridge's PATENT COOKED Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, &c

The following are Testimonials just received from our Branch Manufactory at Palmer, Mass.:—

"46, Green Street, Boston, March 18.

"Gentlemen,—I have had many opportunities of testing the merits of Dr. RIDGE'S (COOKED) FOOD for Infants and Invalids, and I can with confidence give it the preference to all similar preparations, inasmuch that it is so simple in its composition, and so readily adapted to the most delicate and irritable stomach.

"Children take it from its pleasant and agreeable flavour, and as a highly nourishing and easily digested diet for invalids it stands pre-eminent. "GEORGE E. STACKPOLE, M.D."

"Mass. Infants' Asylum, March 6.

"Your Infants' Food has been used here long enough to give it a fair trial, and it gives me pleasure to say that we have found nothing so well suited as it is for those children who are old enough for any of the artificial foods. In such cases we are now using it exclusively.

"Very truly yours, "CHAS. F. FOLSOM."

"Boston, Mass., March 16.

"Gentlemen,—I have used Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD in my family, and have extensively prescribed it for others, and I have no hesitation in saying that it deserves a wide-spread reputation, believing, as I do, that it is the most valuable preparation now in use, especially in those cases where the mother is too delicate, or incapable of nursing her offspring.

"GEO. STEVENS JONES, M.D., 164, Charles Street."

"Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 26.

"I heartily recommend RIDGE'S FOOD to mothers who are not able to nurse their children, as the best substitute for the natural milk, easily assimilated, free from acidity, and in my practice it has done more for the preservation of the infant than anything I have tried in thirty years' experience. "J. H. BOARDMAN, M.D."

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD can be obtained of all Chemists and Grocers. Price 6d. to 10s. 6d. Where there is a large Family the 5s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. size are best and cheapest.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—SEE THAT YOU GET DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD.

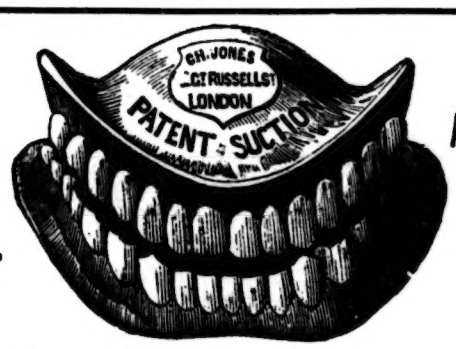
Ease, Comfort, Cleanliness, Adaptation to Form of Body, Noiselessness, and Economy, all are attained to perfection in the

"EXCELSIOR" PATENT SPRING MATTRESS,

Which is confidently recommended as the Best Spring Mattress before the public. It is made to fit any size of wood or iron bedstead, and constitutes a wonderfully elastic and comfortable bed, perfectly noiseless in all its movements. The principle of construction prevents *depression in the centre*, and insures complete isolation where two occupy a bed. It is extremely simple, and does not get out of order, nor does it corrode: is very durable, and combines great strength with lightness and elegance; is easily repaired by any person; articles needed can be sent through the post. Only a thin hair mattress being necessary, feather beds, cumbrous straw and hair palliasses are dispensed with; cost of bedding is much reduced, and bedmaking becomes far less laborious; sweetness and purity—conditions so essential to health—result from the change. From a sanitary point of view its advantages are obvious and undeniable, and have led to its being largely used in Infirmaries, Hospitals, and Asylums. Made as a Camp Bed it is peculiarly applicable for use as an additional bed for sick rooms, instead of a couch during convalescence, and as an Occasional Bed for Visitors; the legs being folded under and the head-board removed, it takes up little room when stowed away. Circulars and Price Lists sent. Retail from Cabinet Makers and Furnishers; Wholesale from

CHORLTON & DUGDALE, 76, Higher Ormond Street, Manchester.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.



ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. G. H. JONES, Surgeon Dentist,

57, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON,

(*Immediately opposite the British Museum*),

Has obtained HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for his perfectly Painless System of adapting Prize Medal (London and Paris)

ARTIFICIAL TEETH BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Pamphlet Gratis and Post Free.

[TESTIMONIAL.] "October 18, 1873.

"My dear Doctor,—I request you to accept my grateful thanks for your great professional assistance, which enables me to masticate my food, and wherever I go I shall show your professional skill, as I think the public ought to know where such great improvements in dentistry and mechanical skill can be obtained.

"I am, dear docter, yours truly, "S. G. HUTCHINS,

"G. H. Jones, Esq., D.D.S." "By appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE.

Made of Selected and Elastic Staple Wools in the required and Fashionable Colours and Homespun Mixtures.

No article woven for Ladies' Dresses equals this in general utility. It makes a warm garment without being heavy, and can be relied upon for durability. It does not cockle, and can be washed as a piece of flannel or brushed as a piece of cloth. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. per yard. It is most serviceable for Children, for whom a lower quality, also all wool, is made in Navy Blue only, at 1s. 6½d. per yard. Books of Patterns (containing fifty) will be sent on application to

SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN,

Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.

This address is sufficient, the firm being well known in the West of England.

N.B. Good wear is positively guaranteed. The Navy blue is Indigo Dye; sea-water will not hurt it. It is the best material made for Yachting and Sea-side wear. The ROYAL DEVON SERGE is specially woven in 54-inch for Boys' hard wear and Gentlemen's Suits. Prices from 4s. 9d. per yard.

SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN, *on receipt of orders, cut any quantity required, and pay carriage either to London or Bristol.*

By Special Appointment The Queen's Irish Poplin Manufacturers.

IRISH POPLINS.

FRY & FIELDING,

Manufacturers of Irish Poplins to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, the Irish Court, and all the Leading Courts of Europe.

ALEXANDRA HOUSE, 26, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Patterns Post Free. A Single Dress sent Carriage Paid to any part of the United Kingdom.

FRY and FIELDING beg to direct special attention to their New Shade of Black, in a quality which they had the honour of supplying to Her Most Gracious Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

This quality is admittedly superior in beauty and durability to the richest Silks.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

(SEE MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL.")

CAPTENE PAINT.—For the Instantaneous Cure of the Tooth-ache, Ear-ache, and also for the immediate relief and permanent removal of Tic-douloureux, Nervous Palpitation, and other affections of the Heart, Neuralgia or acute pains in the Back and Loins, Sciatica, and the various forms of Rheumatism. Post free 15, 35, or 54 stamps.

ALMOND AND GLYCERINE ICE.—(For Softening and Whitening the Skin.) An infallible preventive of Chapping and Cracked Hands. Post free 15 or 35 stamps.

STRACHAN + GOSPORT + TRADE MARK.

CORN AND BUNION PLASTER.

Testimonial from Sir G. A. de Hochepied-Larpent, Bart., *88th Connaught Rangers.*

"Cambridge Barracks, July 20th, 1871.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your Corn Plasters. Before I commenced using them—now about a month ago—I was unable to walk without great pain; during the last ten days, however, I have been perfectly sound and attribute the change solely to the use of the plasters you supplied me with.

"Yours faithfully, "George A. de H. Larpent."

Post free 15, 35 or 54 stamps.

POSTAL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Any preparation which ladies cannot procure locally, as Hair Restorers, Cosmetiques, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Nursery requisites, &c., at once procured and sent off, securely packed, on receipt of stamps or post-office order to amount. Mr. Mason will be happy to afford any information required.

For List of Specialities, see Postal Toilette List, published with Myra's Journal" *for October.*

PHILIP H. MASON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport;

and Chemist to the Garrison.

A FOOD FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS

DR. NICHOLLS'

CONTAINS MORE NOURISHMENT THAN MEAT & IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR INDIGESTION

FOOD OF HEALTH

AND ALL WHO VALUE THEIR HEALTH

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

PIMPLES, black Specks, and unsightly Blotches on the face, neck, arms, and hands can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that really astonishes everyone. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates tan, freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and completely does away with that flushed appearance after meals. Mrs. James merely solicits a trial from those who have not used it, after which she feels confident they will use nothing else. A box of the ointment (bearing Government stamp), with directions for use, sent, quite free from observation, post free to any address, on receipt of 13 stamps.—Mrs. C. James, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N. (late of Offord Road). Larger boxes, three times the quantity, 25 stamps.

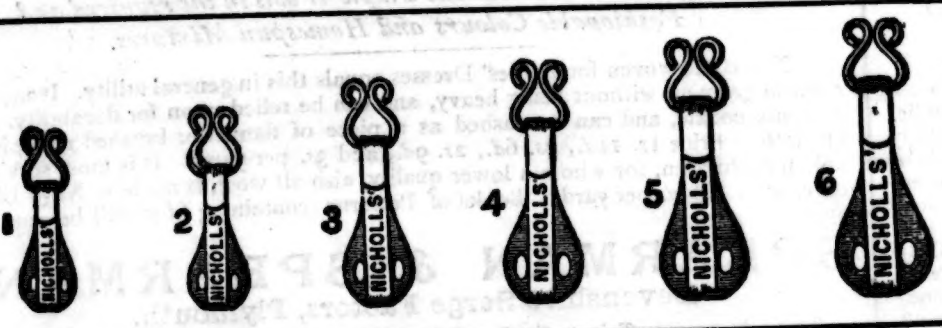
RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY AND ELEGANT NOVELTIES.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is unequalled for its Aromatic, Refreshing, Cosmetic, and Disinfecting Qualities, and is an indispensable requisite in warm weather or for travelling. Price 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE is the best preparation for the Hair, especially before and after Sea-bathing. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*

RIMMEL'S NEW GOLDEN SOAP. The most emollient ever produced; it produces an unctuous lather even with hard water, and imparts a velvet-like softness to the skin. Price 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d* per box. Sold by all the Trade.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, 24, Cornhill, London;
76, King's Road, Brighton; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.



NICHOLLS' PATENT DRESS HOLDERS.

The only Perfectly Secure Hook and Eye yet Invented.

The Name of the Patentee, NICHOLLS, is stamped on each Hook.

GARD'S Self-Cleaning Chemical Plate Cloths

Are in themselves a perfect Substitute for Wash-leathers (at half price), Plate Powders, Pastes, &c. They give an instant and brilliant Polish to Gold and Silver Plate, Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Whip and Harness Mounts, &c.

GARD'S Self-Cleaning Brass & Steel Cloths

Will keep in brilliant condition, with the smallest amount of labour, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Mountings, Door Plates, Shop Fronts, Candlesticks, &c. These Cloths are a complete Substitute for all Wash-leathers, Powders, Pastes, or Rotten-stone. Three Cloths in a box, either kind, 1*s.* the box; postage 3*d.*

Manufactory, GARD & Co., Dunstable.

London Depot, 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

BURTON & COMPANY'S

Royal Wellington Woollen Manufactures and Royal Estamene Serges,

Manufactured expressly for her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and various members of the Royal Family, continue to hold the very first place in the estimation of the fashionable world, and no other material can compare with these beautiful and useful productions.

Their New Pattern Books represent the Largest Stock in the Kingdom, and contain over 200 varieties.

B. and Co. have also introduced some entirely New Fabrics in Damassé Serge, which, when blended with plain colours, form exquisite combinations, and have a most stylish effect.

Another great speciality for the present season is their exquisitely beautiful Estamene Cashmere, which combines the softness and beauty of French Cashmere with the warmth and usefulness of Serge. This cannot fail to win the admiration of every lady who sees it.

B. and Co.'s textures are perfectly pure, immensely durable, and absolutely fast dyes. They are also from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard cheaper than the various imitations advertised by other houses. Royal Naval Serges as supplied to Government; Stout Serges for Boys, from 8½*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per yard; Tweeds, Flannels, Carriage Wraps, Blankets, &c., as supplied to the Royal Family.

Ladies or Gentlemen requiring Woollen materials should note the *correct Address*, as great inconvenience has been occasioned by letters having been mis-sent to parties with whom they have *no connection.*

Export Orders carefully forwarded to any Part of the World.

BURTON & COMPANY, Woollen Factors, Wellington, Somerset.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—In consequence of the circulation of Myra's Journal *having increased to so large an extent, Advertisements must be sent in by the 12th of each month. This is necessary to insure the Journal being printed in due time for publication.*

MESSRS. JAY

Were fortunate enough to Purchase a week before the rise, at remarkably Low Prices, about £20,000 worth of BLACK SILKS, and they now offer the following advantages to their Customers:—

GOOD BLACK SILK, 3s. 11d. per Yard; PRESENT VALUE, 5s. 3d.
" " " 4s. 9d. " " " 6s. 3d.
" " " 5s. 3d. " " " 7s. 3d.

CAUTION.—*Owing to the advance in the price of silk, a narrower width is often substituted. Messrs.* JAY *take the liberty of advising all Purchasers of Black Silk, either by pattern or otherwise, to notice the width.*

JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent Street, London, W.

THE

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE COMPANY,

Of Lyons; and 179, Regent Street, W.,

Forward the richest and purest **SILKS and VELVETS** direct from their looms in Lyons to their London House, thus avoiding all intermediate profits, and enabling them to supply the public at the lowest possible prices. Have received their

NEW AUTUMN GOODS,

Comprising the Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Dark Tones of Colour.

BLACK SILKS, their own special make, unequalled for wear and beauty, from 4*s.* upwards.
SOIERIES MYRA BLACKS, that will neither cut nor grease (See "Myra's Journal" SPINNINGS for August last).
PLAIN COLOURED SILKS, in all the Fashionable Autumn shades.
THE NEW AUTUMN DAMASSÉ, Style, "Moyen Age," 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard.
BLACK AND COLOURED LYONS SILK VELVETS, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per yard.

The above Goods were Manufactured previous to the late rise in the price of Raw Silk, and are still offered at Former Prices.

Patterns post free on application. Orders receive the most careful and prompt attention, and should be accompanied by P.O.O. remittance, or reference in London, terms being strictly Cash. All Cheques, &c., should be crossed "GLYN, MILLS, & Co."

Goods sent Carriage paid to all Parts of the United Kingdom.

THE LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE COMPANY,

179, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

THE IRISH

INGLIS & TINCKLER.

IRISH POPLINS.
IRISH LINENS.
BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

147, Regent Street, London.

WAREHOUSE.

The Only Genuine Retail Irish Poplin Manufacturers in England are INGLIS & TINCKLER. All the New Autumnal Colours are ready for inspection. Patterns Post Paid.

At Civil Service Prices, Irish Table Damasks, Irish Sheetings, Towellings, and every article requisite for House Furnishing. Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs. Send for Price List. Parcels Carriage Paid.

FURS.

JANNINGS & SON are now prepared to Offer for Sale their **WINTER STOCK of FURS,** which has been purchased under most favourable circumstances.

A large Assortment of JACKETS, TRIMMINGS, MUFFS, BOAS, and TIES kept in Stock.

Price List Free on application.

JACKETS RE-LINED, REPAIRED, &c.—THE GREATEST CARE PAID TO ALL LETTER ORDERS.

JANNINGS & SON, 16, Fenchurch Street, London.

KNITTING SILK.

IMPERIAL or ROYAL, any colour, thick or thin, 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. | **IMPERIAL TUSSORE** (undyed), thick or thin, 1*s.* per oz.
ROYAL TUSSORE (undyed), thick or thin, 1*s.* per oz.

The quantity required is 2 oz. for Socks, 4 oz. for Stockings, and 8 oz. for Vests. The Royal make is perhaps easier to knit, but is not quite so soft in wear as the Imperial.

FILOSELLE, for CRETONNE WORK.

2*s.* per oz. of 8 skeins (all one shade); 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz. of 8 skeins (mixed shades); or per single skein, 4*d.*
Best Quality only. More than 150 *different shades of this Silk always in stock.*

EMBROIDERY SILK, 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. of 14 skeins (all one shade); or 2*s.* per oz. of 14 skeins (mixed shades).
SHADED EMBROIDERY SILK, 6*d.* per oz. extra.
CHURCH EMBROIDERY SILK, 3*s.* per oz. of 12 skeins (all one shade); or 3*s.* 6*d.* per oz. of 12 skeins (mixed shades).
PURSE SILK, 3*s.* per oz. of 14 skeins (all one shade); or 3*s.* 6*d.* per oz. of 14 skeins (mixed shades).

A single skein of the above at the following prices, viz.: Embroidery Silk, 2*d.*; Shaded Embroidery Silk, or Purse Silk, 3*d.*; Church Embroidery Silk, 4*d.*
Orders despatched by return of post to all parts of the United Kingdom.

ADAMS & CO., Manufacturers, 5, New Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.

Discount to the Trade.

AUTUMN SEASON, 1876.—86, OXFORD STREET, W.

WILLIAM BIRD, Court Boot Maker

To the Imperial Family of Russia, and Principal Courts of Europe,

Specially invites attention to his *newly manufactured* Stock of *Boots and Shoes*, made under his superintendence, amongst which the following will be found worthy of inspection for excellence of fit, wear, and comfort.

	Per pair—*s.*	*d.*
The Costume Button Boots, double soles and fluted heels, in the new leather, Levant, also in calf-kid	18	6
Cork, Clump-sole Button Boots for Tourists or Ladies' Country wear, and damp-repelling	21	0
Side-spring Boots, double soles, in Levant and calf kids, durable and stylish, from	14	6
Hessian Boots (cut extra high), for protecting the legs from damp and wet, made with cork soles, damp-proof	23	0
Cork Sole Boots (light wear), damp-repelling, made of the new leather, Levant morocco	21	0
Kid Oriental Shoes, fluted heels, and made with the improved Flexura spring waist	15	0
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MYRA'S JOURNAL

OF

DRESS AND FASHION.

VOL. II.—No. 10.] NOVEMBER, 1876. [PRICE 3*d.*

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

IT is a strange thing that, at the beginning of each new season, we are startled with accounts of the wonderful changes which are to take place in the fashion of our dresses and mantles. Nothing short of a radical reform is to be expected: costumes, which have only just come in, are to be immediately consigned to oblivion; trimmings are entirely done away with, and we are to drape ourselves in severe classical folds, like antique statues; tunics are to beat a hasty retreat; drapings, puffings, and frillings are all to be abandoned; and, in short, it would seem that nothing less than a dozen new dresses at least would enable us to be at all in the fashion; yet, if we wait patiently, we shall find there is no reason to be alarmed. There are no violent changes in fashion, and those which take place in the course of a twelvemonth will be found to be very gradual after all.

There is, however, generally a little truth in these reports, and at present the principal alterations will be in dressy and dinner toilettes. Princess dresses of a new shape, and the *robe habit*, are the novelties this season.

The cut of these coats is quaint and original, and will be best understood by giving a description of one, which may be accepted as a good type of this style of toilette.

The colour is that of otter-fur, the skirt is plain, and put on in deep, wide box-pleats, spreading out towards the edge. The square coat is very long in front, reaching to within twelve inches of the edge of the skirt, and fastened all the way down with chased gold buttons. The basque at the back is open in the middle, and made with a box pleat, and the sides are turned back like revers. Overlapping pockets in front, and pockets simulated by the trimming at the back. This trimming consists of old point d'Alencon, about six inches deep, and a narrow band of ermine heading the lace. A stand-up fur collar with lace forming a jabot inside. The velvet sleeve stops short at the elbow, and is finished off with a deep revers trimmed with fur; inside this there is a flat sleeve, buttoned at the side, and a lace cuff.

This one description will be sufficient to show that this new style of costume will remain, as it has begun, the peculiar property of the wealthy and elegant, for it would be impossible to imitate it in cheap materials or in common fabrics.

The elegant Louis XV. coat is also to be seen, with its peculiarly shaped tail and long basque, cut off at the sides, and square cut at the ends. Lace will be much employed with this style of toilette, and the chief materials will be rich, plain fabrics, and a new damassé of velvet on silk. Striped velvets will also be used in combination with plain velvets.

No. 237.—THE JOSEPHINE TOILETTE.

Made up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

For a toilette with the new cut bodice, the skirt will be made of plain velvet, and the coat of striped or damassé velvet, and dark colours are those still preferred for the more simple toilettes. There are also other very pretty combinations, such as faille for the skirt, and damassé and broché for the coat. There is even some talk of making the same coats for ball toilettes.

There are no better guides to the very latest modes than some of our actresses, whose dresses often attract as large a portion of the audience as the pieces in which they perform. Mdlle. Pierson, playing in one of our best theatres, has lately appeared in some very noteworthy toilettes, thoroughly deserving a detailed description.

In the first act this artiste wears a bridal toilette of white faille, with quilles of orange blossoms at the sides, the flowers arranged in little bouquets, and fastening on a train of Honiton lace. The low bodice is made with a rounded point, and trimmed with the same beautiful lace and orange blossoms; a diadem of orange blossoms on the head.

The second toilette is made of water-green faille, with a Princess tunic, made of camaïeu brocade, tone on tone, trimmed with fringe in two shades of green. The bodice is high. A third toilette is made of white barege, and entirely trimmed with coquilles of Bruges lace, forming jabots. The bodice of this dress is cut square in front and at the back.

Again, there is a dress of light bronze-coloured faille, with a mantle of woollen material of the same shade, with faille revers. The small round hat is composed entirely of bronze-coloured feathers, and is ornamented with an aigrette of golden pheasant plumes.

A ball dress, the last toilette in which the artiste appears, is made of pink faille covered with embroidery in gold, silver, and mother-of-pearl.

Much has already been said of the manner in which braid is con-

BRITISH MUSEUM

stantly employed for dress trimming. It is really universal, but principally for promenade toilettes; the braid must however be of the better and more expensive kinds, otherwise the trimming becomes rather commonplace. A black dress ornamented with red or gold braid has a very pretty effect. Glittering beads are a novelty, and are introduced into braids, fringes, and other passementerie ornaments. Chenille also will be very much employed, either alone or mingled with silk; a great deal of braid too is in course of preparation, embroidered with chenille. The long hair nets, which during the summer were made of silk, will be made of chenille and faille ribbon to match for the winter.

Mourning toilettes are made in the same style as other dresses; the only exception is for very deep mourning costumes, which cannot be too simple and severe, nor too free from all fashionable innovations. Black cashmere and any other dead black materials, trimmed with crape, are the only suitable fabrics in such cases.

Crêpe-lisse parures are pleated or fluted, and mingled with black and white crêpe. Grenadine collars are sometimes embroidered au passé with silk, and faille and lace fichus are embroidered with jet. Open bodices look very well with black lace collarettes, and a little white lace inside; cuffs are in all cases made to match, and the pocket-handkerchief should be finely embroidered with black silk, the corners rounded, and the whole edged with two rows of lace, one black, the other white.

A new and pretty material for dressy mantles is called Indian beige *duvet*. A very stylish mantle made of this material was crossed in front and ornamented with wide braid, chequered in relief with passementerie in two shades of beige camaïeu, and a border of some new kind of American fur of the same shade. At the back a very long braid fichu is finished off with passementerie tassels. The mantle had wide sleeves, trimmed with braid and fur.

There is no prospect yet that pockets are likely to go out of fashion; on the contrary, as many new shapes are constantly introduced, it is probable our dresses will be adorned with these convenient appendages for a considerable time to come. The latest pockets are called by the following names: there is the "bonne-femme" pocket, the "cornet," the "hotte," the "game-bag," the "ridicule," and latest of all, the "fishwoman's pocket." This is an imitation, as its name indicates, of the pocket in the middle of the apron worn by the *dames de la halle*. The great square, flat pocket, fastened on to the front or side of the tunic, is about as ungraceful as such a thing can be.

Plush is to be very much in vogue for winter chapeaux. White, cream-coloured, pink, or blue plush is very becoming to young faces, and the darker shades, such as navy blue, myrtle, bronze, etc., are no less suitable and pretty.

It seems to be already an ascertained fact that the Louis XIII. style is to be the favourite. These chapeaux, with their wide brims and high pointed crowns, shaded by a large plume of feathers, will be exceedingly stylish and becoming. Small round hats, made entirely of feathers, will be also much worn. A young lady's hat made of peacock green felt is very lady-like; the hat has a high pointed crown, with a circle of blackbirds' wings all round it, and three feathers at the side, two of them red, and one green.

Another equally pretty chapeau is of grey felt, with a trimming of grey faille and a bow of mineral-grey velvet, lined with pale blue, and fastened on one side by a large steel buckle; in addition to this, a bird is placed at the back.

Jewellery is undergoing a considerable change amongst us; the tendency is no longer in favour of massive jewellery, but instead of the wide bracelets, with huge ornaments of diamonds or other precious stones, which have been worn for some years, there is nothing to be seen now but narrow circlets. With the exception of the porte-bonheur and the semaine, composed of seven circles, bracelets are now made narrow, like two rims of gold, increasing in size towards the middle and there separating, and holding in the centre a stone of more or less value, a sapphire, an emerald, a ruby, or an opal encircled by brilliants.

Uncut but polished garnets, which are of small value, are however the rage, and are much employed for ear-rings. Ladies' watches no longer have chains attached to them; the breloquet only is worn; it should match the watch, that is, the gold should be of the same colour, and the workmanship in the same style as the watch. Some of these breloquets may be seen with Louis XVI. watches, now and then ornamented with enamels of wonderfully artistic execution.

Fans follow the fashion of the day with regard to colour, and are not at all to be despised, even when of the brightest red, such as cardinal, caroubier, sultan, etc. Some of the most elegant fans have plain mounts of purple wood, the fan itself being sultan red, and edged with black or white lace. Black faille fans are occasionally ornamented with the most delicate paintings by artists whose names are well known; grisaille subjects are always lady-like; flowers are arranged in sheafs, careless bouquets, and sprays running over the fan and trailing on to the mount. The beautiful fans made of old point or modern lace are often ornamented with a Louis XV. medallion, which increases the beauty of the fan, and gives it an artistic appearance.

The mother-of-pearl mounts are perfectly wonderful; they are carved in open-work designs until they look as delicate and fragile as lace.

Housekeepers should be informed at once that table linen is no longer made purely white, but is following the fashions of embroidery. Table-cloths and napkins are embroidered in various designs in red, blue, green, etc. A table covered with its cloth embroidered to match the dinner service in colour is extremely pretty, and if the embroidery is either red or blue the effect of the light on it is very good. MARIE GOUBAUD.

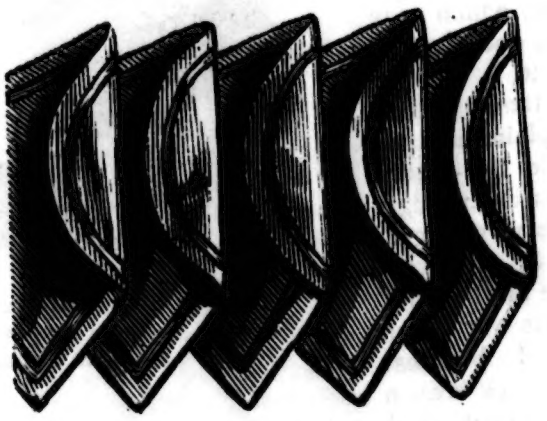
No. 238.—THE DORE CHAPEAU.

LESSONS IN DRESSMAKING.

SECOND SERIES.

THE ever-changing modes demand constant attention; and as it is not always possible to illustrate the changes which occur weekly—almost, we may say, daily—it is useful from time to time to give a few supplementary lessons to keep my readers *au fait* in the dressmaking art.

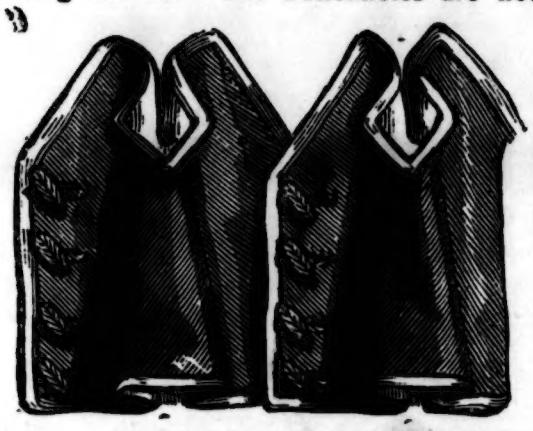
November being a great month for modifications and improvements



of last year's dresses, I have studied the most useful trimmings for these purposes, and think that this garniture is excellent for covering the places marked by crape: it possesses the great advantage of being cut out of small pieces. The leaves can be made of velvet, silk, or faille, or of alternate silk and woollen materials; each leaf is braided separately, and folded over the other; the points are scalloped sharply. This design looks well either large or small; a few extra leaves should be made to replace those which may happen to get soiled in wear.

The next trimming takes a small quantity of material; it is made of

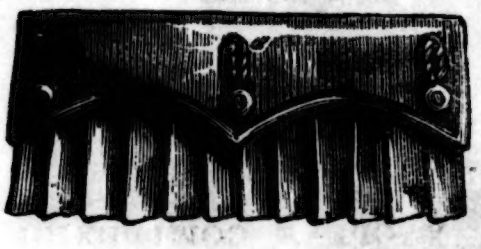
pleated scallops, buttoned one on the other, the whole corded or bound with a contrasting colour. The buttonholes are not worked, but



braided with Russia braid. The following are fashionable styles for pockets :—

The first is of stamped or embroidered velvet, mounted on a double leaf scallop, with pleating, cord, and tassels. The second is a pocket

suitable for a costume trimmed with fur. It is made of pleatings, with cords and tassels, and ribbon loops; four large passementerie buttons are placed on the pocket.

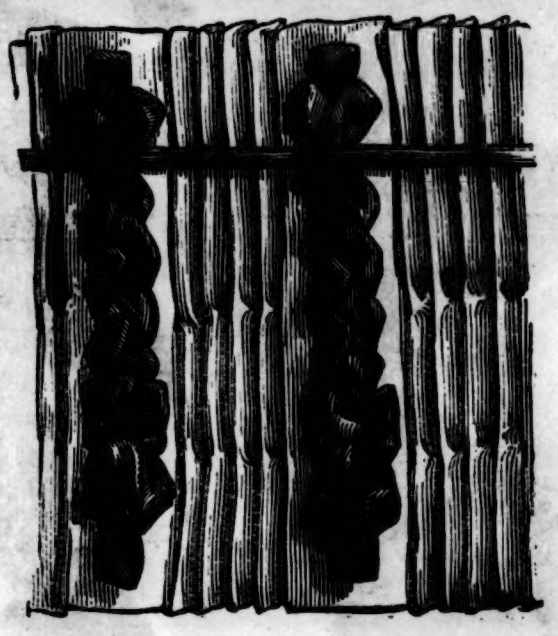


The above illustrates a mantle pocket; the same style can be used on dresses, if placed perpendicularly; the edge of the ornament is corded or bound, the pleating placed underneath; the buttonholes are simulated by a thick cord.

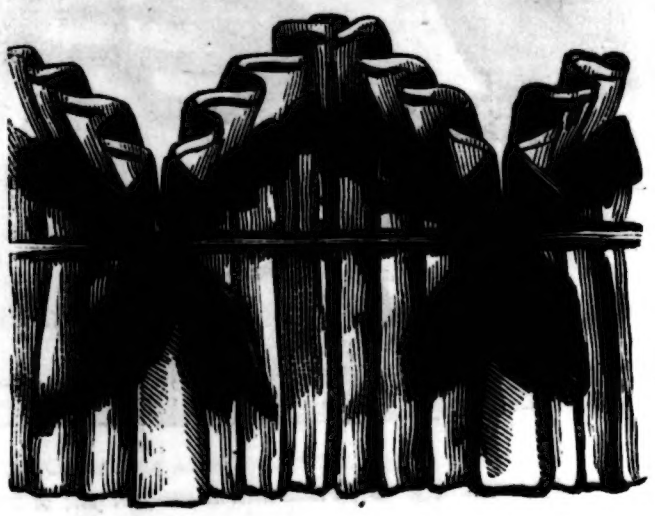
This pretty garniture is but the revival of a mode much used in my girlhood. All dresses were trimmed with pinked-out ruches, which were, however, gathered, not pleated, and were made of tarletan as well as of silk. The present mode is for pinked-out ruches pleated as here shown; and *on dit* that this trimming will replace the pretty feather trimming, which is costly both to our pockets and to the poor birdies. Princess dresses, which are still worn, and will be worn more frequently, have ornaments placed singly on one side, like the right-hand cut. The loops of ribbon should match or contrast with the dress.

All the plain dresses are trimmed at the edge—a mode likely to continue in favour so long as we sweep the streets with our trains, the reason being obvious, that the trimming can be renewed when shabby in places. Many modistes now send home a couple of extra yards of garniture with each dress to replace the too-soon soiled edging.

The trimming above illustrated is not difficult to copy; it consists of a pleat kept in place by a bias band with a shell heading, fastened down over the pleat, and bows of ribbon with fringed ends filling the space between.



The next pattern has four plain pleats and one wide pleat, upon which a plaiting of velvet is arranged, with finish of velvet loops and heading of the same, kept in position by a bias rouleau.



The above is a pretty ball-dress garniture. The scallops are deep, and trimmed with maroon velvet, and with velvet loops and bows at the termination of each scallop. This design looks well in white tarletan and black velvet, or in white with coloured ribbon.

No. 239.—THE ONSLOW COSTUME AND CRAWFORD TOILETTE.

Made-up Models, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.

"She was really beautifully dressed for her part in lynx skins, folded over and over from waist to knee, and the upper part of her body covered by strings of wild beast's teeth and fangs, skeins of brilliantly dyed yarn, beads, strips of snake skin, and fringes of Angora goat fleece . . . her face was overshadowed—almost hidden—by the profusion of sakabula feathers."—Lady BARKER, *Letter from South Africa.*

NO, dear ladies, the above is not the description of a modern belle, but of a Kafir witch-finder; and yet with little alteration one might read it as a true account of the modes of the day. Our tight dresses do little more than form folds over our limbs, which are outlined too clearly for good taste. The tight dresses are, however, likely to continue in favour, and lynx fur is *à la mode*. MYRA writes that the bonnet most in favour is a toque of plumes, and I expect to see our readers arrayed in "sakabula" feathers, which are described as being curved and slender, and belonging to the male bird of this genus.

We can imitate our Kafir model by trimming our winter costumes with bands of fur. In Messrs. Swan and Edgar's fur department an immense assortment of trimming furs are to be seen; these furs are of varied widths, from one inch to any number. The bands of fur are measured at the back by the skin; therefore a two-inch fur looks nearly four inches when on the costume. Fur bands are used to simulate tunics of various shapes upon plain dresses of silk or velveteen. Coloured velveteen dresses are much trimmed with fur bands, placed one over the other, and worn with the long straight paletot of the same material, fur trimmed to match. These trimming furs are sold at various prices, according to the width and qualities of the fur. Black fox, 6*s*. 6*d*. per yard; black Polish, 2*s*. 11*d*.; black coney, 2*s*. 6*d*.; beaver, 7*s*. 9*d*.; natural racoon, 5*s*. 9*d*.; brown racoon, from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. 6*d*. per yard; sables from 40 to 120 guineas the set; skunk, which will be much worn, 4 guineas to 12 guineas the set; racoon 58*s*. 6*d*. to £5 5*s*.; brown rabbit, two guineas the set.

No. 230.—THE PETROVNA MANTLE.
Made-up Model, 3*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Sable is the most fashionable fur this season; but long *justes au corps* of seal fur are worn by those who can afford this costly vêtement, which, however, is less expensive than during the last season or two, as seal fur costs less. I was shown some wonderfully good jackets of seal fur at the most moderate prices, considering the quality: £5 10*s*., £6 10*s*., and £7 7*s*. were the prices charged for these charming little paletots. Muffs are worn much smaller, in consequence of the deep fur cuffs placed upon all mantles; the prices are these: black hare, 7*s*. 6*d*.; racoon, 17*s*. 6*d*. and 21*s*.; seal fur, 18*s*. 6*d*.; sable from 45*s*. upwards; sable tail, £5 15*s*.; jennet, 13*s*. 6*d*.; silver fox, 38*s*.; chinchilla, 35*s*. and 38*s*.; skunk, 25*s*.; Russia, 25*s*. The Russia crown sables are almost priceless, but should any of my readers require information about these lovely furs, I will pay a special visit to Messrs. Swan and Edgar for their benefit.

A speciality of the fur department is so graceful that I know I shall secure the gratitude of my readers by mentioning the Danicheff shawl, which is richly embroidered in black and colours on varied grounds. The shawl forms a mantle, comfortable, and at the same time easily put on, and most graceful when worn; it is edged by a deep fringe with open heading, and costs £3 15*s*. to £4 7*s*. 6*d*., according to quality.

Wonderfully cheap are the Ulster waterproofs at this house; the prices are really marvellous! A stylish waterproof of chequered woollen material costs 15*s*. 6*d*., and it is a most useful wrap for the bad weather which we must expect. A charming mantle of fancy cloth has a fichu or boa of fur, which gives a very becoming finish to the vêtement, which is edged, but not lined, with the fur, and has fur pockets. Messrs. Swan and Edgar have made no advance in the price of their silks, and in spite of the rise in the raw material some exquisitely beautiful colours are to be had at 7*s*. 6*d*. per yard, the class of silk which used to be sold at 9*s*. 6*d*. and 10*s*. 6*d*. per yard. For evening wear, light-coloured silks at 5*s*. 9*d*. and 6*s*. 9*d*. will be found useful.

A gentle reproach has been made to our kind MYRA as to our silence upon the important subject of fashionable note-paper, and I have received strict commands not to allow another "Spinnings" to appear without detailing some of the newest modes. "To hear is to obey" with Tots' mother, if not with that young man himself, who has taken many of the specimens of writing-paper which I had carefully collected, to write certain letters, illegible to everyone but himself, upon his own business; one letter to the "froat man," as he irreverently terms the celebrated Dr. Morel Mackenzie, of the Throat Hospital, to explain that he must give his pocket money for "ever so long" to the Bulgarians; another to a certain kind Auntie Emma, who has written to him with a subscription from herself and brother for the same object; and a third to Mr. Mason (the Gosport Garrison chemist), in sober faith that his corn plasters will cure the wounded. Alas! the wounds of poor Bulgaria are beyond the reach of plasters, however magical; I fear that to thousands of miserable survivors life has no charm, and the good wishes and prayers of innocent children will avail little, unless to con-

firm fathers in insisting with their fellow-countrymen that these great wrongs shall not go unpunished, and that a country capable of such misconduct as Turkey shall no longer disgrace Britons by her friendship. We must not be branded among nations as the protectors and allies of fiends whose deeds would disgrace wild beasts.

But to return to the note-paper. Smoke-coloured paper is most *à la mode*; it is ribbed withal; the shape long, or oblong, so as to fold in two; the sizes of envelopes rather smaller; the initials larger, and when placed at the side of the paper, very long. Messrs. Asser and Sherwin, of the Strand, have some of the prettiest specimens of fancy initials I have seen. The variety is great, both in design and in colouring; some curious mixtures of bronze and colour are particularly effective. The note-paper and envelopes of Messrs. Asser and Sherwin, while particularly pretty and ladylike, are not expensive when we consider the details, and that necessarily the colours are painted by hand. It is impossible to visit Messrs. Asser and Sherwin's without glancing at some of the pretty knick-knacks which surround one on every side: vinaigrettes, fans, scent-bottles, chatelaines, feather hand-screens, Chinese chessmen, pocket mirrors, Russian leather pocket-books, portemonnaies, pocket-handkerchief boxes and bags, photograph stands of all kinds, bouquet-holders, ivory-handled riding-whips, glass fire-screens set in ormolu, paper-weights large and small, boxes of all kinds, from the simple glass casket to that of onyx and cornelian, lapis-lazuli, or malachite; lovely writing-table sets, consisting of blotting-book, inkstand, pen, pen-wiper, pen-tray, letter-paper and envelope-case, and candlesticks. These articles are generally of ormolu, chased, engraved, embossed, or incised in colour or in line patterns; others are inlaid with costly mosaic of lapis-lazuli or white cornelian; others are studded at the corners with clusters of malachite, coral, turquoise, onyx, bloodstone, agate, crystal, and amethyst; others again are jewelled. Some beautiful walnut-wood specimens have bands across like Gothic hinges, plain or jewelled; others are of carved ivory, tortoiseshell, pearl, or oxydised silver. Again some are of richly-coloured velvet enclosed in silver network, as were the antique missals. In short, here one sees an unequalled variety of wedding gifts, and of pretty presents of all kinds, and suitable for all characters and purses. From the modest gift

No. 241.—The Cowley Costume (Back View).

Made-up Model, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

costing one shilling to the souvenir costing hundreds, every class of knick-knacks can be had, and no fête or birthday need pass without an exchange of those simple gifts which go far in cementing our affections and our friendships—it is *so* pleasant to be remembered.

A visit to the house of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, of Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, is one of the pleasantest ways of spending a morning, the only drawback being that one is tempted by the pretty novelties into buying more than one should—perhaps.

No. 242.—THE COWLEY COSTUME (Front View).

Made-up Model, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

(The Paper Pattern of this Polonaise is given with this number of MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS.)

Dresses and costumes this winter ought to be exceedingly pretty, for the materials of which they are to be made are so excellent in style and taste that there will not be the slightest excuse for anything approaching an ugly or ill-arranged costume. The introduction of a few delicate threads of silk in a dark woollen fabric is the great novelty of the season, and one that cannot be too highly appreciated; the effect of these coloured silk threads is to lighten a material which, on account of its sombre hue, would otherwise be rather heavy and monotonous. The woollen fabrics at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's are rarely plain, but are either covered with a small pattern in lines or stripes, in which the stripes are brought out by the silk threads, or else the design is a damask, and the silk is so arranged in stripes as to form a background to the damask design. Both these styles are excellent, the coloured silk threads being neither too gay nor too numerous; thus, in one of the patterns the white silk appears as a mere dot at regular intervals along the stripe; this material is 2*s*. 9*d*. per yard. Another striped fabric, at the same price, has threads of red silk on a dark blue or dark green ground, lavender on dark plum-colour, and cream-colour on dark brown. A rather cheaper material, something like a fine soft tweed, has threads of pale lemon, blue, and red silk; in a woollen damask, at 3*s*. 3*d*. per yard the colour is either red or blue, and is introduced in irregular lines, and the coloured threads are woollen, not silk. In the damassés at 3*s*. 9*d*. per yard the silk is a very much lighter shade of the same colour as the ground of the fabric; these are really beautiful materials, as are also some silk and woollen damassés, in which the design is entirely brought out in silk. The favourites are cream-colour on brown and navy blue, and the palest blue-green on a dark green ground; these are 3*s*. per yard.

Plain woollen damassés range in price from 2*s*. 9*d*. to 3*s*. 9*d*.; some

of these are accompanied by plain material of the same shade, and there is considerable variety in the design, both in character and size. A rather rough-looking damassé, with the design in black, has a flakey appearance on the ground caused by an irregular thread of a lighter shade; this material is 3*s.* 9*d.* per yard. A broché at 4*s.* 3*d.* has a plain material to match at 2*s.*; the brocaded design is in silk, of a rather lighter shade than the woollen ground. These pretty materials are so inexpensive, and in such good taste, that the most fastidious would find no difficulty in choosing a becoming and useful dress from amongst the number.

Plain woollen materials, of different descriptions, vary in price from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* per yard; in some the design is larger than in others, and a few are of finer make than is usual with winter materials. Serges at 1*s.* 11*d.* per yard are of all shades, from sky-blue to the darkest brown, and there is even a material at the extremely moderate price of 1*s.* 9*d.* per yard, which, though of looser make, would be both warm and pretty when made up.

A new material at 3*s.* 9*d.* per yard is woven like a species of irregular plait or basket-work, in two shades of the same colour; unless reappearances are very deceptive indeed, this material should wear remarkably well. The choice of a dress from among these varied designs is the only difficulty, but in this I can only envy my readers, whom I shall now ask to follow me to the children's department of this house.

The children's department at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's is one of the prettiest sights possible. In all sizes, from three years of age to thirteen, costumes for the little people are arranged in various fabrics, plain or rich, but however simple the costume, however inexpensive the fabric, each one is well cut and well designed. I noticed complete costumes of matelassé cloth, poplin dresses, and costumes of the new and curious material which resembles finely quilted silk, but which is of woollen origin, and which looks irresistible when trimmed with fur, with toque and muff to match. The serge dresses are trimmed with embroidered braids, and with plain or worked passementerie braids, of which this house has a splendid selection. Last year's dresses can

No. 243.—THE PENZANCE COSTUME AND MELROSE TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; *Made-up Model of Child's Dress*, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

be converted into fashionable garments for the little ones, by means of these braids, after undergoing the process of cleaning or dyeing by Messrs. Pullar and Sons, whose method of cleaning without unpicking is admirable. The braids are arranged so as to imitate tunics in the Greek style on the plain skirt, or to outline the tiny polonaise. Charming little toques and hats are prepared for the little ones, as well as tiny paletots and Lilliputian Ulsters.

No. 244.—The Inverary Toilette and Lochleven Costume.

Made-up Models, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

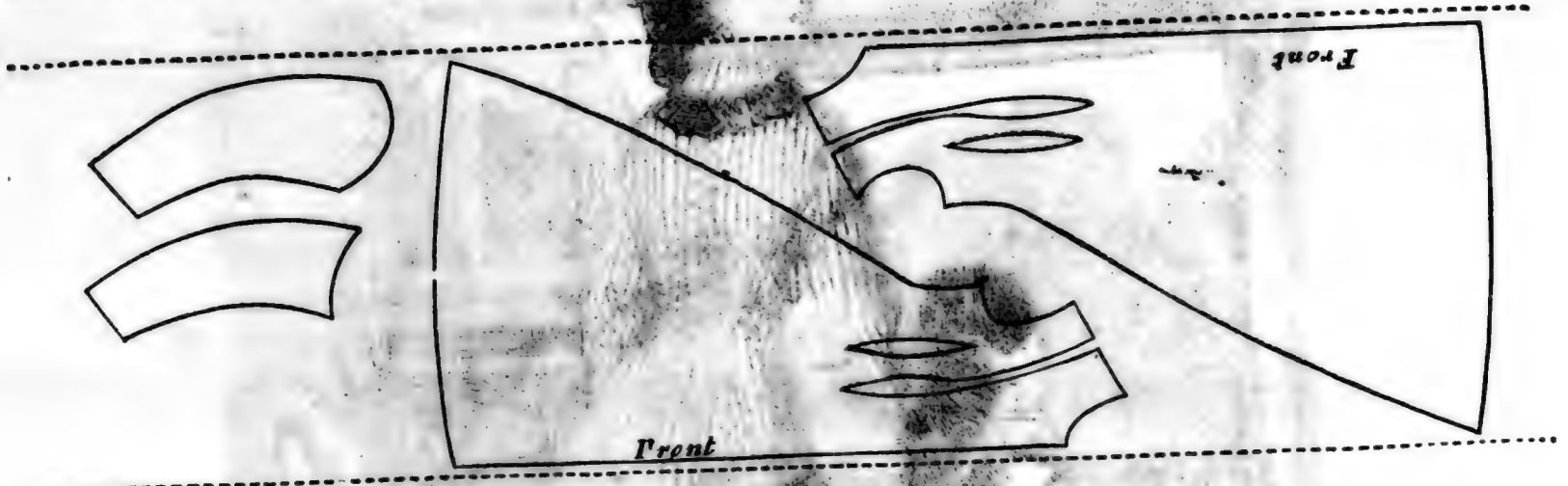
The celebrated dyers and cleaners, Messrs. Pullar and Sons, of Perth, have agents in nearly every town in England, who collect and convey parcels free of charge, but ladies can post small articles to the North British Dye Works, Perth, and have them returned in a few days equal in appearance to new. For instance, gloves can be cleaned perfectly. I sent half a dozen pairs as a trial, and to my surprise and pleasure I received six pairs of exquisitely clean, new-looking gloves within a week. The charge is moderate, and I am told that gloves, when not made *too* dirty, can be cleaned over and over again. I shall always send mine now I know that gloves can be cleaned "equal to new," as it is a real economy to clean the beautiful gloves one gets at Messrs Debenham's, the seamless gloves for example, or the Alexandra gloves of Messrs. Gask and Gask, which wear so well, and are so becoming to the hand.

What a wonderful cure for colds is that of Mr. Mason! If I possess any talent, it is that of taking a violent cold with, or without the smallest provocation, and my dear little ones appear to inherit this capacity. But with the cure for colds in the house we defy influenza itself, and as we do not now dread chilblains, we are perfectly happy. Thanks to Mr. Mason's chilblain preventive, many a nursery will be free from this trial, and many childish woes be saved. I own that chilblains were to me a great punishment, and that, whether in the irritating phase or when broken, they were difficult to bear with that philosophic calmness which distinguishes those who *do not* suffer from them; so I am thankful and grateful for a chilblain preventive, and a chilblain cure, as well as for the other things, good for health and comfort, which Mr. Mason has introduced to us.

THE SILKWORM.

THE TROUSSEAU.*

FASHION in dressing-gowns varies almost as much as it does in dresses, and generally follows the lead given by these. Thus, dressing-gowns are at present very similar to Princess dresses, and the seams, both back and front, are continued to the shoulder as they are in fashionable bodices. The dressing or morning gown, of which a diagram is now given, is the newest style, and consists of fronts, side gores, and back. The gores are cut precisely like those of a dress skirt, and are joined in just the same way; the fulness under the arm and at the back is arranged in pleats underneath. One sleeve only is drawn, as the other is cut in a similar manner, and if the material is wide enough, it can be taken from the extra width near the gores. Flannel or cashmere are the best warm materials for dressing-gowns, which may, however, be made of almost any fabric, from quilted satin to printed cambric. Braiding or quilted silk are the prettiest trimmings for warm dressing-gowns, and white embroidery for those made of washing materials; the method of making is like that of a dress, and the vêtement may be completed by a waistband, if desired.



No. 244A.—Diagram of Dressing-gown (The Front).

No. 244B.—Diagram of Dressing-gown (The Back).

LES GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE.

THE question has often been asked me, on what grounds do you prefer shopping at the Louvre, to purchasing of the Bon Marché, the Petit St. Thomas, the Ville de Paris, and others of the large houses which supply Paris and the world with nouveautés and with pretty things? To reply to this question, I must go back to former visits to Paris, when I carefully visited every important magasin, and compared prices, style, and quality of the articles given. I came to the conclusion, that, taking quality and style into consideration, the Grands Magasins du Louvre are at present far in front of all competitors for public favour, and while the prices of every article, without exception, are extremely moderate, real economy is practised by purchasing toilettes in good taste, and in the newest styles. I find goods bought at the Louvre wear well, and look well to the last. But if I find other houses here improving in the quality and in the prices of their wares, and *who will give my readers equal advantages* with the Grands Magasins du Louvre, I shall be only too glad to name them for I inspect all the important magasins at each visit—an amusing, if fatiguing, task. The mantle department of the Grands Magasins du Louvre offers this season especial attractions. The long paletot, curving in to the figure; the graceful mantle for the elderly lady; the piquant jacket for the young girl—all these can be had in never-ending variety of shape, material, and garniture.

The most stylish shapes are those of the long paletot, which falls to the hem of the skirt; the newest is that which is demi-fitting, with dolman sleeves buttoned on the shoulder and back. This is quite a novelty, and is applied to mantles and paletots alike.

The materials for mantles, and, indeed, for all out-door wraps, are fancy cloths of all kinds, velvet, and armure silk, drap matelassé, but of quite new designs, trellis cloth in every size, possible and impossible, of woven bars, cloth with an armure ground, lightened by satin dots, flecks, and spots; these, with plain and broché velvets, are the chief features in black and the dark shades of cloths. In light colour we have the camel's-hair cloths, very light, very soft, with long hair woven in the fabric, the vigogne, which is, by-the-by, also made in darker shades, and double cashmere. The trimmings! ah, how shall I describe these? Braids, wide and narrow; passementerie braids, with beautiful motifs in relief; silk braids, dotted with chenille tufts; bands of fur, with braid upon each side; braids of broché velvet, resembling carriage trimmings, but of finer make; braids of the new jet, which, though called blue, has more the effect of moonlight shining upon real jet, so white is this brilliant novelty.

Space will not admit of more than a glance at a few of the leading mantles. One most stylish vêtement of fancy cloth, dotted with cardinal red, is trimmed with red buttons; another, a mantle of

NOTE.—1st Lesson, MYRA'S JOURNAL, February No., page 14, The House Linen; 2nd Lesson, March No., page 38, The Outfit, and Cutting Out the Chemise; 3rd Lesson, April No., page 50, Nightdress; 4th Lesson, June No., page 98, Drawers; 5th Lesson, September No., page 170, The Jupon Tournure, The Flannel Jupon; 6th Lesson, October No., page 195, Dressing Jacket.

matelassé cloth, has a fur band, edged with braid on each side, placed about where the edge of a jacket should be; the mantle is edged with thes ame garniture, and the effect is excellent.

The *rayon des corsets* is full of useful materials for the now serious question of the jupon. The mode of tight garments continues, and in our chilly England, as well as in Paris, which is bitter cold in winter, warm under-clothing is essential. The only petticoat allowed is one of cashmere or silk; it is lined with scarlet flannel from the band to the edge, where a charming little flounce of flannel, with scallops, is tacked in, and can be removed for walking. The jupon is [illegible] a deep band, which sits flatly over the corset, and [illegible] bodice to preserve its decorous smoothness. Besides [illegible] expensive, there are some exceedingly useful [illegible] for the skirts. A braid, with holes in it at regular distances, [illegible] inside the dress above the hem, which is now deeply lined; a wi[illegible] pleating, 16 inches or so deep, has a heading firmly sewn of the same kind of braid; a lace connects the two, and when the flounce requires washing the lace is undone in a moment, while the new flounce is as quickly replaced. One can buy flouncing at 4*s.* the mètre, and one requires usually two mètres, as the back of the dress only wants the flounce; but plain pleated flounces, without the lacing braids, can be had from 1*s.* per mètre. The mètre is 39½ inches.

Another useful article is called *La Balayeuse;* it is of muslin, edged with torchon lace, and is destined to be tacked inside a silk dress; at the back it is flounced, in front plain, and throws out the dress gracefully while preserving it from contact with the ground. The price is 10*s.* *La Balayeuse* can be had in richer or plainer quality, the price varying in these cases. We shall return to this subject in our next issue, as well as touch upon some of the more important rayons in the vast Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 237.—The Josephine Toilette.

Princess dress of reseda grey cashmere. The front is fastened en bias by three rows of buttons at the back; the fulness of the skirt is arranged in box pleats, starting from the waist and concealed underneath. The pocket and sleeves are trimmed with a faille pleating of the same shade, and ribbon to match. Plain linen lingerie, ornamented with hem stitching.

No. 238.—The Dore Chapeau.

Promenade chapeau. Black chip bonnet of the Princess shape. The rim is flat at the back, and very much raised in front; it is lined with cardinal coloured faille, and trimmed with a half-wreath of poppies and buds. The crown has a band of the same chip, bound with cardinal red; and on the top, a little to the left, there is a bunch of poppies, with black feathers, covering the crown. A bow of cardinal red faille, fastened at the back, under the brim, falls on the hair and completes the trimming.

No. 239.—The Onslow and Crawford Toilettes.

1. Costume of cream-coloured cashmere. Trained skirt, edged with a flounce headed by several rows of brown velvet. Long polonaise; the middle of the back forms a long basque, disappearing under the drapings of the tunic, which is joined at the front side-piece on the left side, and is then draped and raised on the right side of the basque, with a velvet bow to match. The back is striped with three rows of brown silk braid, and the edge of the tablier is trimmed in the same way, the braid finishing at the join of the tunic. The tunic is edged with one row of velvet, and black lace is placed round both tablier and tunic. The same trimming and a velvet bow on the sleeves. Black lace coquillé round the throat, with a ruche of cream-coloured crepe lisse inside.

2. Costume of navy-blue cashmere, and faille skirt of the same shade. The trained skirt is pleated in front in flat pleats. The pleats are fastened near the edge by a ribbon buttoned above, and falling in loops at the side. New polonaise, with the bodice forming a point in front, and opened in a curve; it is trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons; a turned-down collar of faille is placed on the bodice. This part only of the polonaise is detached from the lower part, which opens over the skirt, and forms a long revers on each side. The revers is ornamented with mother-of-pearl buttons on simulated button-holes. A pleated faille pocket forming a scarf at the edge is put on one side of the vetement. The top of the pocket has a buttoned ribbon across it. Buttoned bands are placed round the sleeves at the elbow and wrist. Pleated lingerie of scalloped organdi muslin.

No. 240.—The Petrovna Costume.

Demi-trained grey faille skirt, edged with a flounce, headed by two bouillonnés between two narrow pleatings. Tunic forming a tablier in front, and a crossed draping at the back, ornamented with a pleating of the same material. Large cloth confection forming a dolman at the back, and long scarf ends in front. Trimming of fringe and passementerie. Timbale chapeau made of felt, and trimmed with feathers.

Nos. 241 and 242.—The Cowley Costume, Front and Back.

This toilette is made of dark brown cashmere application, embroidered in crewel-work; ball fringe to match the shades in the embroidery. The demi-trained skirt is trimmed with two pleatings, headed by application. Princess tunic almost covering the skirt, trimmed, as well as the long end at the back, with fringe and application, rising in front on either side of two rows of white mother-of-pearl buttons, forming braces at the back, and disappearing under the draping on one side under a pocket, and on the other under a bow with double loops. Small turned-down collar, bound with white. Sleeves trimmed with two pleatings, fastened down by a band of faille, and ornamented with application.

No. 243.—The Penzance Costume and Melrose Toilette.

Indoor toilette of iron-grey faille and brocade of the same shade. Demi-trained skirt, edged with a deep pleating fastened by a bias band. Tunic rounded in front, and draped at the back in a long square end. Pocket and bows at the side. Jacket open in front at the side, and trimming simulating the opening at the back. Pleatings round the edge of the tunic and jacket.

Little girl of eight.—Cashmere polonaise, with long pointed scallops, and a pleating below to form the skirt. Trimming of bias bands and little bows. Collar and cuffs of pleated muslin.

No. 244.—The Tenterden Toilette and Lochleven Costume.

Little girl from six to ten years of age.—Polonaise of light blue cashmere, well-fitting in front, and forming a little pointed basque and pleated skirt at the back. Blue faille scarf tied behind; trimming of narrow black braid.

Indoor toilette composed of a demi-trained black faille skirt, edged with a flounce, headed by two scalloped bias bands, and a long polonaise, laced at the back, of striped woollen material, edged with a faille pleating. Scarf round the hips, tied at the back with long ends falling in a cascade. Pleatings on the collar and sleeves, and collarette and cuffs of muslin pleatings.

Nos. 244A and 244B.

Diagram of dressing-gown, described on the same page on which it is illustrated.

Nos. 245 and 246.—Models of Autumnal and Winter Bonnets and Hats at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

1. La Serbe, a round turban of black velvet, with drooping cocks' feathers and fancy wings. Price 35*s.* The veil is not included in this price.

2. Diadem bonnet of black velvet, lace pleating, black feathers, velvet front, and spray of flowers. Price 38*s.*

3. Toque, composed entirely of feathers. Price 18*s.*

4. Black velvet bonnet, with lace pleating falling over the hair in front; jet ornaments and plumes. Price 42*s.*

5. Turban hat for a little girl, made of felt, trimmed with velvet and fancy feathers. Made in all colours. Price 6*s.* 6*d.*

6. Bonnet of grey felt, the edge of gathered velvet; wreath of foliage and ribbon. Made in all colours. Price 16*s.*

7. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with black satin; cap of white lace, satin ribbon and flowers, the garniture being dahlias and satin bows. Price 32*s.*; or in tulle, with the same trimmings, 28*s.*

8. Hat of oval shape, bound with velvet, and trimmed with steel ornaments and bird's wing. Price 12*s.* 6*d.*

9. Black felt bonnet, with red and black ribbon; wings and front ruched with white tulle. Price 35*s.*

10. Bonnet of velvet-trimmed satin, with handsome feathers and chrysanthemums of rich ponceau colour. Price 35*s.*; or in tulle, 32*s.*

No. 247.—The Turban Chapeau.

The chapeau is made of white chip, the brim is raised all round and lined with black velvet, the crown is trimmed with a draping of white gauze forming a long loop at the back, and a long end, which is brought to the front and thrown over the opposite shoulder; the end falls on the back. A pigeon's wing is placed straight up, a little to the left side, and completes this pretty chapeau.

No. 248.—The Santander Toilette.

Velvet skirt edged with a flounce, headed by pleatings fastened by a bias band of the same material. A long polonaise of striped woollen material, raised and draped at the back under a black velvet bow. Pocket at the side, ornamented with fringe and black velvet; deep ball fringe round the polonaise; the same trimming on the sleeves. Round velvet hat covered with cocks' feathers.

No. 249.—The Melville Costume.

Promenade toilette.—Skirt of coloured cashmere, edged with three pleatings. Tunic buttoned in front, and draped at the back, and edged with deep ball fringe. Very long cuirasse bodice of the same material, ornamented with bias bands of faille. Black straw chapeau, trimmed with a feather at the side, and a gauze veil.

No. 250.—The Zetland Costume.

Town toilette.—Demi-trained skirt, edged with a narrow pleating, headed by a deep flounce in organ flutings. Tablier long in front, and draped at the back, and edged with a double pleating. Cloth winter confection, made with three side pieces, and trimmed with passementerie and fringe. Faille capote ornamented with ribbon, feathers and flowers.

No. 251.—The Madrona Jacket.

Indoor vetement made of velvet, buttoned at the side and ornamented with buttons. A bow at the side of the chest, and pointed revers on the sleeves.

No. 252.—The Constance Lawley Costume.

Winter toilette with a polonaise. Black faille skirt with two velvet flounces separated by a faille pleating. Long cashmere polonaise, ornamented with a band of figured velvet, and edged with fringe. The polonaise is draped at the side by buttons and loops of ribbon. A coquillé of fringe and ribbon down the front of the vetement. Collar and paraments of figured velvet.

No. 253.—Costumes for Children.

1. Costume for a little boy from six to seven years old.—The costume is made of black velveteen, with trousers fastened below the knee. Small rounded open scallop in front, showing the waistcoat to match. Turned-down collar, revers on the sleeves, pockets at the sides and one on the left side of the chest; all the edges finished off with braid and black faille piping. Black felt brigand hat, bound with faille; the crown is ornamented with black ribbon tied at the side and a plume of cocks' feathers.

2. Toilette for a little girl of three or four.—The toilette is made of sky blue silk and woollen damassé, trimmed with white lace and bias bands, and a blue faille sash. Small muff to match, with a bow of lace and ribbon on the top. White felt hat, trimmed with blue ribbon, lace, and white ostrich feathers.

3. Costume for a little girl from seven to nine years old.—Costume of striped material in black and white on a grey ground. The skirt is edged with a bias flounce, two bouillonnés and a fluted heading. Tunic trimmed with shaded fringe to match, and a bias band; bows of black faille ribbon on the sleeves, and draping. Chapeau of the same material, with a ruched faille border, and ornamented with a bird and bow.

4. Costume for a little boy or girl of three years old.—Costume of fancy grey cloth, with a very long waist, and a bow of black ribbon at the back. Large pockets on each side in front, bound and stitched with black silk, as well as the revers on the sleeves. Sailor collar of Richelieu embroidery. Grey felt chapeau, bound with velvet of the same shade, a bow of black ribbon and cocks' feathers on the crown.

No. 254.—The Cleveland Costume.

Town toilette.—Demi-trained skirt made of faille, and edged with a pleating headed by a bouillonné. Polonaise of matelassé, edged with deep fringe, and draped at the side with velvet bows. Sleeves to match the skirt. Felt chapeau ornamented with cocks' feathers. Plain tulle veil.

No. 255.—Winter Mantle.

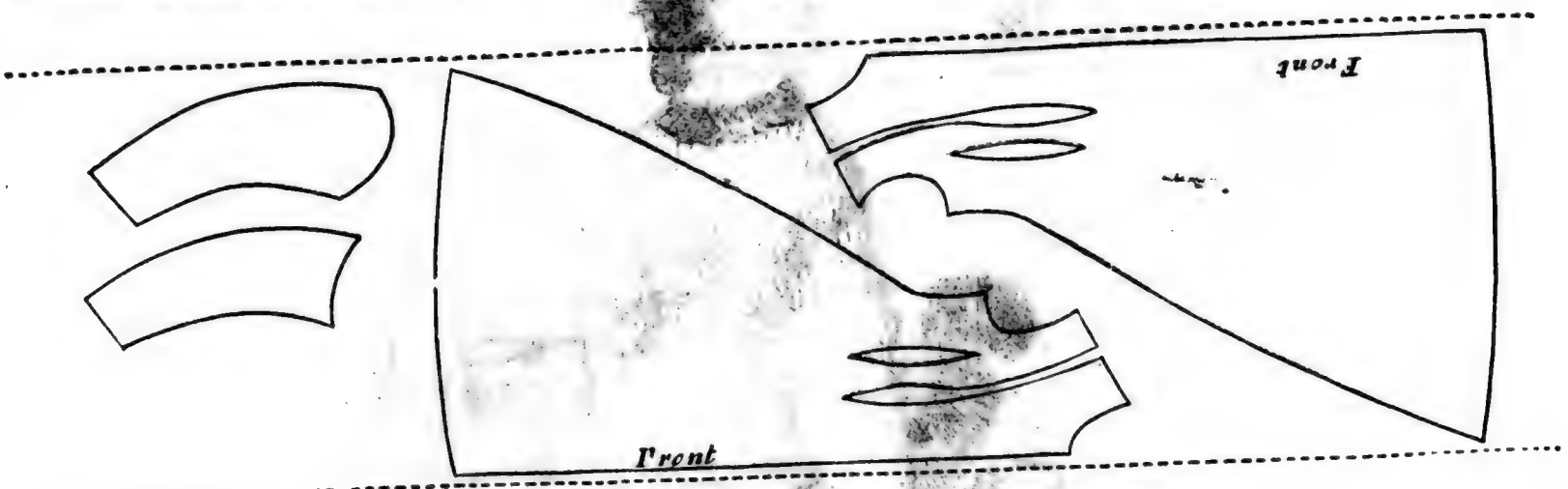
Confection made of black matelassé cloth, trimmed with braid and fringe. The back of the vetement is braided to the waist, and trimmed with two revers, ornamented with buttons and button-holes, simulated by narrow roulettes of faille. Pockets and sleeves trimmed in the same way.

No. 256.—The Julia Costume.

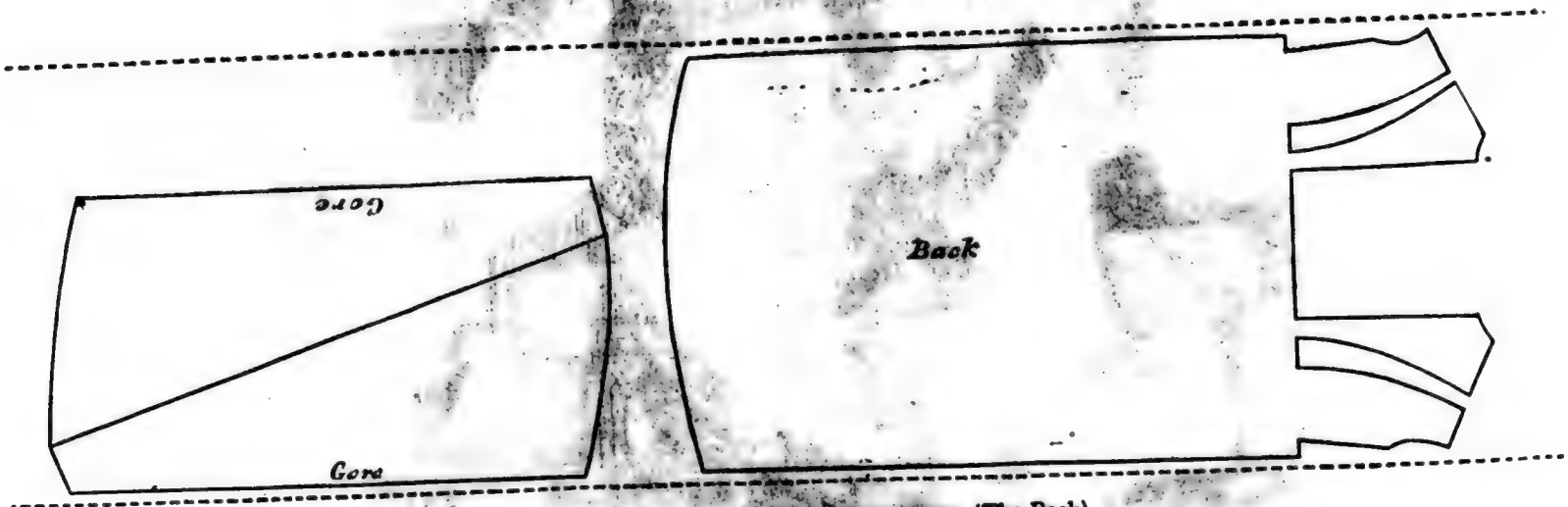
Little girl from eight to twelve years old.—Princess dress of cashmere, with the skirt pleated at the back and fastened by a buttoned tab. Trimming of bias bands of faille; sailor collar; faille band down the back, edged with faille pleatings. Bronze kid boots and white stockings.

THE TROUSSEAU.*

FASHION in dressing-gowns varies almost as much as it does in dresses, and generally follows the lead given by these. Thus, dressing-gowns are at present very similar to Princess dresses, and the seams, both back and front, are continued to the shoulder as they are in fashionable bodices. The dressing or morning gown, of which a diagram is now given, is the newest style, and consists of fronts, side gores, and back. The gores are cut precisely like those of a dress skirt, and are joined in just the same way; the fulness under the arm and at the back is arranged in pleats underneath. One sleeve only is drawn, as the other is cut in a similar manner, and if the material is wide enough, it can be taken from the extra width near the gores. Flannel or cashmere are the best warm materials for dressing-gowns, which may, however, be made of almost any fabric, from quilted satin to printed cambric. Braiding or quilted silk are the prettiest trimmings for warm dressing-gowns, and white embroidery for those made of washing materials; the method of making is like that of a dress, and the vêtement may be completed by a waistband, if desired.



No. 244A.—Diagram of Dressing-gown (The Front).



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LES GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE.

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The materials for mantles, and, indeed, for all out-door wraps, are fancy cloths of all kinds, velvet, and armure silk, drap matelassé, but of quite new designs, trellis cloth in every size, possible and impossible, of woven bars, cloth with an armure ground, lightened by satin dots, flecks, and spots; these, with plain and broché velvets, are the chief features in black and the dark shades of cloths. In light colour we have the camel's-hair cloths, very light, very soft, with long hair woven in the fabric, the vigogne, which is, by-the-by, also made in darker shades, and double cashmere. The trimmings! ah, how shall I describe these? Braids, wide and narrow; passementerie braids, with beautiful motifs in relief; silk braids, dotted with chenille tufts; bands of fur, with braid upon each side; braids of broché velvet, resembling carriage trimmings, but of finer make; braids of the new jet, which, though called blue, has more the effect of moonlight shining upon real jet, so white is this brilliant novelty.

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The *rayon des corsets* is full of useful materials for the now serious question of the jupon. The mode of tight garments continues, and in our chilly England, as well as in Paris, which is bitterly cold in winter, warm under-clothing is essential. The only petticoat allowed is one of cashmere or silk; it is lined with scarlet flannel from the band to the edge, where a charming little flounce of flannel, with scalloped edge, is tacked in, and can be removed for walking. The jupon is mounted in a deep band, which sits flatly over the corset, and permits the entire bodice to preserve its decorous smoothness. Besides this jupon, which is not expensive, there are some exceedingly useful inventions for the skirts. A braid, with holes in it at regular distances, is placed inside the dress above the hem, which is now deeply lined; a white pleating, 16 inches or so deep, has a heading firmly sewn of the same kind of braid; a lace connects the two, and when the flounce requires washing the lace is undone in a moment, while the new flounce is as quickly replaced. One can buy flouncing at 4*s.* the mètre, and one requires usually two mètres, as the back of the dress only wants the flounce; but plain pleated flounces, without the lacing braids, can be had from 1*s.* per mètre. The mètre is 39½ inches.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

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Princess dress of reseda grey cashmere. The front is fastened en bias by three rows of buttons at the back; the fulness of the skirt is arranged in box pleats, starting from the waist and concealed underneath. The pocket and sleeves are trimmed with a faille pleating of the same shade, and ribbon to match. Plain linen lingerie, ornamented with hem stitching.

No. 238.—The Dore Chapeau.

Promenade chapeau. Black chip bonnet of the Princess shape. The rim is flat at the back, and very much raised in front; it is lined with cardinal coloured faille, and trimmed with a half-wreath of poppies and buds. The crown has a band of the same chip, bound with cardinal red; and on the top, a little to the left, there is a bunch of poppies, with black feathers, covering the crown. A bow of cardinal red faille, fastened at the back, under the brim, falls on the hair and completes the trimming.

No. 239.—The Onslow and Crawford Toilettes.

1. Costume of cream-coloured cashmere. Trained skirt, edged with a flounce headed by several rows of brown velvet. Long polonaise; the middle of the back forms a long basque, disappearing under the drapings of the tunic, which is joined at the front side-piece on the left side, and is then draped and raised on the right side of the basque, with a velvet bow to match. The back is striped with three rows of brown silk braid, and the edge of the tablier is trimmed in the same way, the braid finishing at the join of the tunic. The tunic is edged with one row of velvet, and black lace is placed round both tablier and tunic. The same trimming and a velvet bow on the sleeves. Black lace coquillé round the throat, with a ruche of cream-coloured crepe lisse inside.

2. Costume of navy-blue cashmere, and faille skirt of the same shade. The trained skirt is pleated in front in flat pleats. The pleats are fastened near the edge by a ribbon buttoned above, and falling in loops at the side. New polonaise, with the bodice forming a point in front, and opened in a curve; it is trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons; a turned-down collar of faille is placed on the bodice. This part only of the polonaise is detached from the lower part, which opens over the skirt, and forms a long revers on each side. The revers is ornamented with mother-of-pearl buttons on simulated button-holes. A pleated faille pocket forming a scarf at the edge is put on one side of the vetement. The top of the pocket has a buttoned ribbon across it. Buttoned bands are placed round the sleeves at the elbow and wrist. Pleated lingerie of scalloped organdi muslin.

No. 240.—The Petrovna Costume.

Demi-trained grey faille skirt, edged with a flounce, headed by two bouillonnés between two narrow pleatings. Tunic forming a tablier in front, and a crossed draping at the back, ornamented with a pleating of the same material. Large cloth confection forming a dolman at the back, and long scarf ends in front. Trimming of fringe and passementerie. Timbale chapeau made of felt, and trimmed with feathers.

Nos. 241 and 242.—The Cowley Costume, Front and Back.

This toilette is made of dark brown cashmere application, embroidered in crewel-work; ball fringe to match the shades in the embroidery. The demi-trained skirt is trimmed with two pleatings, headed by application. Princess tunic almost covering the skirt, trimmed, as well as the long end at the back, with fringe and application, rising in front on either side of two rows of white mother-of-pearl buttons, forming braces at the back, and disappearing under the draping on one side under a pocket, and on the other under a bow with double loops. Small turned-down collar, bound with white. Sleeves trimmed with two pleatings, fastened down by a band of faille, and ornamented with application.

No. 243.—The Penzance Costume and Melrose Toilette.

Indoor toilette of iron-grey faille and brocade of the same shade. Demi-trained skirt, edged with a deep pleating fastened by a bias band. Tunic rounded in front, and draped at the back in a long square end. Pocket and bows at the side. Jacket open in front at the side, and trimming simulating the opening at the back. Pleatings round the edge of the tunic and jacket.

Little girl of eight.—Cashmere polonaise, with long pointed scallops, and a pleating below to form the skirt. Trimming of bias bands and little bows. Collar and cuffs of pleated muslin.

No. 244.—The Itinerary Toilette and Lochleven Costume.

Little girl from six to ten years of age.—Polonaise of light blue cashmere, semi-fitting in front, and forming a little pointed basque and pleated skirt at the back. Blue faille scarf tied behind; trimming of narrow black braid.

Indoor toilette composed of a demi-trained black faille skirt, edged with a flounce, headed by two scalloped bias bands, and a long polonaise, laced at the back, of striped woollen material, edged with a faille pleating. Scarf round the hips, tied at the back with long ends falling in a cascade. Pleatings on the collar and sleeves, and collarette and cuffs of muslin pleatings.

Nos. 244A and 244B.

Diagram of dressing-gown, described on the same page on which it is illustrated.

Nos. 245 and 246.—Models of Autumnal and Winter Bonnets and Hats at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

1. La Serbe, a round turban of black velvet, with drooping cocks' feathers and fancy wings. Price 35*s.* The veil is not included in this price.

2. Diadem bonnet of black velvet, lace pleating, black feathers, velvet front, and spray of flowers. Price 38*s.*

3. Toque, composed entirely of feathers. Price 18*s.*

4. Black velvet bonnet, with lace pleating falling over the hair in front; jet ornaments and plumes. Price 42*s.*

5. Turban hat for a little girl, made of felt, trimmed with velvet and fancy feathers. Made in all colours. Price 6*s.* 6*d.*

6. Bonnet of grey felt, the edge of gathered velvet; wreath of foliage and ribbon. Made in all colours. Price 18*s.*

7. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with black satin; cap of white lace, satin ribbon and flowers, the garniture large daisies and satin bows. Price 32*s.*; or in tulle, with the same trimmings, 28*s.*

8. Hat of oval shape, bound with velvet, and trimmed with steel ornaments and bird's wing. Price 12*s.* 6*d.*

9. Black felt bonnet, with red and black ribbon; wings and front ruched with white tulle. Price 35*s.*

10. Bonnet of velvet-trimmed satin, with handsome feathers and chrysanthemums of rich ponceau colour. Price 35*s.*; or in tulle, 32*s.*

No. 247.—The Turban Chapeau.

The chapeau is made of white chip, the brim is raised all round and lined with black velvet, the crown is trimmed with a draping of white gauze forming a long loop at the back, and a long end, which is brought to the front and thrown over the opposite shoulder; the end falls on the back. A pigeon's wing is placed straight up, a little to the left side, and completes this pretty chapeau.

No. 248.—The Santander Toilette.

Velvet skirt edged with a flounce, headed by pleatings fastened by a bias band of the same material. A long polonaise of striped woollen material, raised and draped at the back under a black velvet bow. Pocket at the side, ornamented with fringe and black velvet; deep ball fringe round the polonaise; the same trimming on the sleeves. Round velvet hat covered with cocks' feathers.

No. 249.—The Melville Costume.

Promenade toilette.—Skirt of coloured cashmere, edged with three pleatings. Tunic buttoned in front, and draped at the back, and edged with deep ball fringe. Very long cuirasse bodice of the same material, ornamented with bias bands of faille. Black straw chapeau, trimmed with a feather at the side, and a gauze veil.

No. 250.—The Zetland Costume.

Town toilette.—Demi-trained skirt, edged with a narrow pleating, headed by a deep flounce in organ flutings. Tablier long in front, and draped at the back, and edged with a double pleating. Cloth winter confection, made with three side pieces, and trimmed with passementerie and fringe. Faille capote ornamented with ribbon, feathers and flowers.

No. 251.—The Madrona Jacket.

Indoor vetement made of velvet, buttoned at the side and ornamented with buttons. A bow at the side of the chest, and pointed revers on the sleeves.

No. 252.—The Constance Lawley Costume.

Winter toilette with a polonaise. Black faille skirt with two velvet flounces separated by a faille pleating. Long cashmere polonaise, ornamented with a band of figured velvet, and edged with fringe. The polonaise is draped at the side by buttons and loops of ribbon. A coquillé of fringe and ribbon down the front of the vetement. Collar and parements of figured velvet.

No. 253.—Costumes for Children.

1. Costume for a little boy from six to seven years old.—The costume is made of black velveteen, with trousers fastened below the knee. Small rounded open scallop in front, showing the waistcoat to match. Turned-down collar, revers on the sleeves, pockets at the sides and one on the left side of the chest; all the edges finished off with braid and black faille piping. Black felt brigand hat, bound with faille; the crown is ornamented with black ribbon tied at the side and a plume of cocks' feathers.

2. Toilette for a little girl of three or four.—The toilette is made of sky blue silk and woollen damassé, trimmed with white lace and bias bands, and a blue faille sash. Small muff to match, with a bow of lace and ribbon on the top. White felt hat, trimmed with blue ribbon, lace, and white ostrich feathers.

3. Costume for a little girl from seven to nine years old.—Costume of striped material in black and white on a grey ground. The skirt is edged with a bias flounce, two bouillonnés and a fluted heading. Tunic trimmed with shaded fringe to match, and a bias band; bows of black faille ribbon on the sleeves, and draping. Chapeau of the same material, with a ruched faille border, and ornamented with a bird and bow.

4. Costume for a little boy or girl of three years old.—Costume of fancy grey cloth, with a very long waist, and a bow of black ribbon at the back. Large pockets on each side in front, bound and stitched with black silk, as well as the revers on the sleeves. Sailor collar of Richelieu embroidery. Grey felt chapeau, bound with velvet of the same shade, a bow of black ribbon and cocks' feathers on the crown.

No. 254.—The Cleveland Costume.

Town toilette.—Demi-trained skirt made of faille, and edged with a pleating headed by a bouillonné. Polonaise of matelassé, edged with deep fringe, and draped at the side with velvet bows. Sleeves to match the skirt. Felt chapeau ornamented with cocks' feathers. Plain tulle veil.

No. 255.—Winter Mantle.

Confection made of black matelassé cloth, trimmed with braid and fringe. The back of the vetement is braided to the waist, and trimmed with two revers, ornamented with buttons and button-holes, simulated by narrow roulettes of faille. Pockets and sleeves trimmed in the same way.

No. 256.—The Julia Costume.

Little girl from eight to twelve years old.—Princess dress of cashmere, with the skirt pleated at the back and fastened by a buttoned tab. Trimming of bias bands of faille; sailor collar; faille band down the back, edged with faille pleatings. Bronze kid boots and white stockings.

Nos. 245 and 246.—MODELS OF AUTUMNAL AND WINTER BONNETS AND H

INETS AND HATS AT LES GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 10th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the Purchase, Making-up, and Alteration of Dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned, but should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All Letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

BEFORE mentioning the modes I have just seen in Paris, I will, as usual, review the new fashions which illustrate this number.

The Princess dress, No. 237, can be made in any opaque material, and looks very beautiful in poplin, or in cashmere, of which our model is made. The left side has three rows of small satin buttons placed in a straight line, and forming a robing. This mode of trimming with buttons is very general, and is a good way of enlarging a too tight dress, for the material can be joined under the first row of buttons. A pocket covered with loops of ribbon is placed on both sides.

Very useful dressing-gowns are made of the shape given in our diagram, Nos. 244A and 244B.

The Onslow Costume can be made in white alpaca or cashmere, with velvet bands or black lace insertion. A polonaise looks well trimmed in this style. The Crawford is a very novel mode of cutting a corsage. The large buttons are of pearl, but can be replaced with velvet if preferred. The pocket, it will be remarked, is pleated; the front of the skirt has wide pleats and a bias band buttoned.

The Petrovna Mantle is a very graceful model, which can be copied by adding tabs under the square pocket, to our last year's vetement, then trim with braid and passementerie to match the model.

The Cowley Costume is the mode of the day. It is of cashmere, covered with embroidery in crewel work, or in braid, or silk appliqué. The embroidery design which accompanies this number of PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS is suitable for a polonaise of this kind. The paper pattern of this model is given with the same number. The embroidery pattern gives the front and back, arranged for either corsage or polonaise, which I think will be most useful to my readers, but those ladies who wish to work a continuous band in front will find no difficulty in so doing, as the pattern repeats. As the design is given on the sheet, seven inches space should occur between the end of the corsage trimmings and the beginning of the corners in front. It will be observed that the *whole* of the embroidery is given for both right and left side, making a complete pattern.

No. 243 shows a pretty model in damassé wool, the cut of which is very singular. The back appears to button on the left shoulder, and in front really buttons in a bias line. The effect is very stylish. The little girl's dress in the same illustration is a "godsend" to mammas whose girls have "outgrown everything." The pleats can be of new or old material, contrasting or matching. In making up this dress it is wiser to tack the pleats upon muslin or Victoria lawn, in a straight line, the depth required, continuing the muslin to the waist as lining. Velvet of the same colour as the dress, or black velvet, will be used.

The Inverary Toilette can be braided all over, or partially braided, and in my opinion looks prettier without the sash. The Lochleven Toilette is a very lady-like design. It has lacing on the back and sleeves, and real lace in front. A pretty drapery imitates the effect of a jacket bodice, and forms a coquillé on the back.

The Turban Chapeau is one of the models which will be fashionable during the autumn and winter.

The Santander Costume has a long polonaise, the front of which is trimmed to imitate a dress front, with alternate velvet and fringe garniture. The Melville Toilette looks well in crape for slight mourning, with a deep crape band in place of the fringe.

No. 250 shows a pretty mantle, suitable for autumn and early winter wear.

The House Jacket shown in No. 251 is a very dressy model. It can be worn over any silk dress.

No. 247.—THE TURBAN CHAPEAU.
Model of Madame DELAMODE, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 252 shows the new garniture, which is exactly like carriage trimming, only of finer make and unending variety of colours.

No. 253 shows children's dresses for boys and girls, which will be useful to our readers.

No. 254 looks charming made up. Our model is of white and blue shot silk, and was designed for a bridesmaid.

No. 255 is a fashionable mantle. The artist has drawn the front a little looser than it really is.

No. 256 shows a dear little model for a child. It is of merino or cashmere, with velvet bands and silk pleating.

No. 247A shows a useful trimming for a skirt. It is made of pleats crossed by alternately rounded and sharply-pointed scallops, edged with fringe, and crossed by a pleated band corded at the edges.

No. 247B shows the Nerea Jacket, one basque of which only is trimmed, the other being completed by a pocket; the back is buttoned to the waist. The Romaine pocket is very striking. It is made of pleated faille, corded at the edge and finished by faille bows.

The leading styles in bonnets are as varied as are the mantles. Over a thousand bonnets and hats were shown me at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, and I do not think that there were two alike. Bonnets of velvet and plush, of straw and of felt, bonnets with a simple ruche of pleated tulle under the high front, others with full folds like a turban, forming a cover to the face. Great quantities of feathers are worn, but happily not those of the little birds we know and love. The lophophore is the victim this season, a large bird, described to me as resembling a turkey; the feathers, small, and brilliant as metal, are arranged in masses and in bands as well as formed into flat plumes. The feathers from the neck of the common farmyard cock are next in favour: *coq lisse* is their French name, and complete turbans of these pretty plumes are selling at the Louvre for 18*s*. Equally becoming and stylish, as will be seen in our centre pages, these turbans are useful every-day coiffures. They are worn by girls lightly placed on the fringe of the hair; by older ladies rather more backward, displaying the front of the hair. Turbans in the same style, with each plume edged with jet, are extremely fashionable. Of course these are more expensive than white and black *coq lisse*. Turbans are also made for the theatre, and for dressy toilettes bonnets and hats at 18*s*., 20*s*., 25*s*., and 30*s*. have been sent over at Madame Delamode's request, and can be seen at 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. The styles are varied, but all the bonnets are ladylike and stylish; the colours are chiefly dark, and the newest shades are the very dark green, the dark prune, and the dark blue. Jet has returned to favour, and is much used as ornaments for chapeaux, as well as steel. It is, however, the *jais lumière* which I have elsewhere described, and not the plain jet of two years ago. The flowers most worn are chrysanthemums and dahlias, a great many berries and much fruit on autumnal bonnets, but for the winter modes nothing but feathers are to be seen. Tulle caps are placed under the fronts of chapeaux, and, in spite of the prejudice against them in England, must be worn. The hair is worn very close to the head behind, quite flat, and natural plaits and curls have taken the place of false hair, but to speak truly, this so-called natural hair is usually pinned on, as ladies do not care to take so much trouble as to plait the fine plaits now worn. The top of the head is covered by little rouleaux, which conceal the joining on of the additional hair. In front the hair is crepé, and the fringe of hair is going out rapidly. The coiffures worn by young ladies are simply a bow or a flower; a cord and tassels I observed on one lady's hair, matching her dress, and appearing to tie her tresses. In the morning the large nets with bows above and at the poll are worn; they are comfortable, and exactly like those worn *a vingt ans* by my contemporaries.

Corsets are worn very long, and too tight to please me; but the dress bodices are worn so tight, and are so long, that it is not possible to dispense with the well-boned corset. The Louvre has an immense choice of corsets, from 3*s*. 6*d*. upwards, which I shall describe in detail shortly. The very long habit bodices are edged with fringe and bands of embroidery, and are worn over plain skirts of silk, velvet, or velveteen. The silks chosen for these plain skirts are nearly always of broché velvet or damassé silk. The boots worn match in colour the material of the walking dress; and cloth boots with buttons, and goloshed with fine kid, are fashionable. The boot is high, but not exaggerated; the heel is worn high, but square, like a gentleman's, and is placed quite under the foot, so as to give a Chinese appearance, *petite et mignonne*. Slippers are covered with gold embroidery; lovely *mules*, with heels, are sold at the Louvre at 10*s*. and 18*s*. 6*d*. per pair, according to the amount of embroidery which is on the slippers. This gold embroidery is from Japan, for it could not be sold at this price if made here.

Mantles, as I have elsewhere said, are long and handsome, composed of fancy cloths (chiefly matelassé and armure cloths), and trimmed to excess with fur, with braid, and with embroidered garnitures. The fashionable needlework is embroidery on braid, which every lady is preparing for her costumes *d'hiver*, and thereby exercising a great economy in idea, if not in reality, as braids and silk, begun and prepared for work, are by no means very cheap.

I have much to say on many subjects, but must not disappoint my readers, who require replies at this moment upon their toilettes, but I cannot help quoting some favourable remarks upon MYRA'S MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, in which, as my "new baby," I am much interested.

The First Number of MYRA'S MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT appeared on the 15th of October. It deserves the description which has been applied to it, viz., that it is the cheapest Fashion Book ever produced. It is really better value for its exceedingly small price—Threepence—than even MYRA'S JOURNAL is. Not only is the quantity astonishing in itself, but the variety is admirable, and the quality of all the contents undeniable. Sixteen large pages, filled with illustrations and useful and interesting matter, a beautiful Fashion Plate, and a large Diagram Sheet of Ladies' and Children's Patterns—all for Threepence. Such a publication at such a price distances all rivalry; and there is little doubt, from the favour with which the SUPPLEMENT has already been received, that it will soon equal in circulation and reputation, if indeed it should not surpass, the original JOURNAL itself. A list of the contents is here appended.

The Cheapest Fashion Book ever produced.

MYRA'S JOURNAL

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT.

3*d.* monthly; postage 1*d.* Published on the 15th of every Month. First Number for October now in print.

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10. A Splendid Coloured Fashion Plate.

GOUBAUD and SON, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

*** Subscriptions to MYRA'S MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT:—Yearly, 4*s.*; Half-yearly, 2*s.*

In further detail we may add amongst the contents are MYRA'S answers to the following correspondents:—

DRESS.—M. F. B., An Englishwoman in Syria, A. Appleby, Canny, Gwendoline, Rhododendron, Elizabeth Howard, Flossie, A Penniless Lass, G. G. C., Burnt Lis, Four-leaved Shamrock, Black Cat, Miss Birron, Economist, Jenny, K. T. S., Eva, G. M. W., Erie.

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HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.—Constant Subscriber, Charlotte, Tenax, Bessie, B. P., Flossie, Miss Birron, Jeannette, Circe, Miss Bertie T., Ellen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—E. M. W., Hopeful, Violet, and Lily.

DRESS.

SEWING ON A BUTTON.—So important do we consider this detail of needlework, that we give the place of honour to the subject. How often, indeed, is the happiness of an entire family wrecked for several hours because my lord's shirt button has given way under the rough treatment of his impatient fingers. Ladies, dear ladies, if you have any value for your own peace of mind, and wish to earn your husband's deepest gratitude and esteem, look well to his buttons, and see that you sew on his shirt buttons with *silk*, and not *cotton*. It is a fact that should not be overlooked, that silk wears infinitely better than cotton when employed for this purpose. The mother-of-pearl button is sewn on firmly in the usual way; three or four times across is not too much, once or twice is never enough; then the silk is twisted round the stitches between the button and the linen so as to form a neck, but not too tightly, or the strain on the silk becomes greater than it can bear. One stitch gives, the rest follow suit, and away goes the button, causing exasperation and disappointment to both wearer and sewer. Bone and smoked-pearl buttons on waistcoats and coats are sewn on in the same way, and here thread should be used rather than cotton. White linen buttons are sometimes sown on by cross-stitches, and sometimes by a circle of fine stitching in the centre of the button. The cotton is then twisted round a few times to make the button stand up from the material, but not too tightly, and if properly done the sewing will last longer than the button, which should be completely worn out before a single stitch has given. Black cloth buttons are sewn on at the back, passing the needle and thread through a portion of the under part of the button at each stitch; here, also, thread should be used in preference to cotton. Great attention must be paid to the important item of finishing off the thread; if this is not secure the work has been done in vain. In sewing on boot buttons it is better not to carry the thread from button to button, but to sew on each separately; otherwise, if one button comes off by accident, the others are very apt to do the same immediately, as there is nothing to prevent the thread from slipping through. Glove buttons should be sewn on before their strength is tried, as they are rarely to be relied on; the china buttons, so often employed for gloves, require delicate treatment, as they are exceedingly brittle. A fine needle and white silk should be used for sewing them on. In all cases the work should not be hurried, and anything considered good enough for sewing on buttons; odd lengths of cotton, tacking threads and darning cotton are *not* fit for the purpose, though we have often known them used to save the trouble of getting out the proper materials.

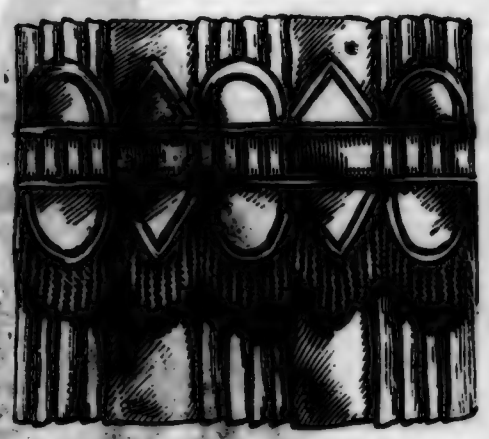
FRANCES.—Black satin dresses are coming into favour. Yours will look handsomest with a plain trained skirt and Princess polonaise, bordered with Mechlin lace, bodice open *en cœur*, and elbow sleeves, with ruffles of Mechlin lace.

HESTER.—Velvet Princess dress, skirt plain and trained, fastened in the front with silk buttons, and trimmed down the back with a coquillé of Maltese lace, interspersed with large black faille bows. Tight-fitting sleeves, with revers bound with silk, and lace cuffs.

ALI BABA.—Five and a half yards of gauze is quite sufficient to make a Valentine or Mauresque tunic, trimmed with puffings and a pleating of gauze and velvet loops, à la Mousquetaire. The patterns enclosed of lace are unfortunately such short lengths as to be fit only to be used as trimming for fichus, jabots, or lingerie.

PEARL.—1. Write to Lacy's, Theatrical Costumiers, Covent Garden, and they will send you a descriptive book of characters and their appropriate costumes, which will be very useful to you in preparing the children's "fancy ball." 2. The jardinière braid you can buy at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, London.

BLANKET AND SKEWER.—The flat pattern of a child's Princess robe would be 1*s.* 9*d.*, which we will post to you on receipt of your order.



No. 247A.—GARNITURE.

AN IRISH GIRL.—1. Drape your lace shawl as a scarf across the muslin dress, but make the bodice to correspond with the rest of the toilette also by placing bretelles or a fichu to match the lace. 2. Blue silk skirt, trimmed with two scarves of white embroidered Indian muslin, edged with Mechlin lace, and fastened with bows of ribbon and bunches of delicately tinted roses. A Marie Antoinette fichu of the same muslin is fastened with a bouquet of roses and bows of blue ribbon.

DINAH.—Take the sleeves from your last season's polonaise, replace these by blue silk of the very dark shade now worn, edge the polonaise with the black and blue embroidered braid which was sent you from Paris, and place two rows of this in front, in the style of the embroidered polonaise shown in this number, and leave the fringe "as it was;" put some of the braid on the sleeves as a cuff, and put small buttons in front in rows of three or five.

GIROFLA.—Velvet cannot be worn for six months after leaving off crape, but you can have a felt hat trimmed with ribbon and black feathers. A dark grey petticoat is allowable for you, but that should be also trimmed with black. A fur jacket may be worn in deep mourning, but for trimming, a black species, such as racoon, astracan, or hare, should be used. Trim your black silk dress with cashmere pleatings.

KATHLEEN MCDOW.—1. The polonaise and tunic are both worn so long that you will not be able to alter your short black tablier satisfactorily; it would be better to have a new sleeveless polonaise of French merino, or of some other woollen material, and wear it with your black skirt and sleeves. No. 254 is a pretty and suitable mode for you. 2. A woollen rep makes a good looking, durable every-day dress.

Ladies wanting really useful boots at moderate prices cannot do better than try Madame CONEY, who has now in stock every description suitable for prerent season. We can strongly recommend the following:—Kid button boots, double soles, military heels, 8*s.* 6*d.*; high leg, military heels, 10*s.* 6*d.*; side-spring walking boots, double soles, 6*s.* 6*d.*; walking shoes, 6*s.* 6*d.* The above have military heels, and the workmanship is guaranteed. 76, Tottenham Court Road.—[ADVT.]

NINETTE.—Send your cloak to Messrs. Gask and Gask, Oxford Street, and have it made thoroughly waterproof, as, of course, it is useless if the rain penetrates; it could not have been a good one in the first instance, as waterproof cloaks remain so for three or four years without any necessity for having them re-done.

No. 247B.—THE NEREA JACKET.

QUEEN MAB.—1. Polonaises are fashionable for morning and evening wear. Your blue brocaded one is very handsome; wear it with a trained skirt of salmon or light blue faille, trimmed with tulle bouillonnés. 2. Honiton lace flounces are appropriate when they are ornamenting silk or velvet dresses, but might be used with poplin or with any rich silken material.

No. 247C.—THE ROMAINE POCKET.

M. MACDONALD.—Embroider the braid for your blue silk dress in crewel or satin stitch with filoselle, and shade the colours from light to dark navy blue. All patterns and materials can be procured of Mesdames le Boutillier, 125, Oxford Street. In embroidering silk or cashmere bands in Berlin wool, tack canvas over them, and work the pattern in tent stitch.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 10th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the Purchase, Making-up, and Alteration of Dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned, but should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All Letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

BEFORE mentioning the modes I have just seen in Paris, I will, as usual, review the new fashions which illustrate this number.

The Princess dress, No. 237, can be made in any opaque material, and looks very beautiful in poplin, or in cashmere, of which our model is made. The left side has three rows of small satin buttons placed in a straight line, and forming a robing. This mode of trimming with buttons is very general, and is a good way of enlarging a too tight dress, for the material can be joined under the first row of buttons. A pocket covered with loops of ribbon is placed on both sides.

Very useful dressing-gowns are made of the shape given in our diagram, Nos. 244A and 244B.

The Onslow Costume can be made in white alpaca or cashmere, with velvet bands or black lace insertion. A polonaise looks well trimmed in this style. The Crawford is a very novel mode of cutting a corsage. The large buttons are of pearl, but can be replaced with velvet if preferred. The pocket, it will be remarked, is pleated; the front of the skirt has wide pleats and a bias band buttoned.

The Petrovna Mantle is a very graceful model, which can be copied by adding tabs under the square pocket, to our last year's vetement, then trim with braid and passementerie to match the model.

The Cowley Costume is the mode of the day. It is of cashmere, covered with embroidery in crewel work, or in braid, or silk appliqué. The embroidery design which accompanies this number of PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS is suitable for a polonaise of this kind. The paper pattern of this model is given with the same number. The embroidery pattern gives the front and back, arranged for either corsage or polonaise, which I think will be most useful to my readers, but those ladies who wish to work a continuous band in front will find no difficulty in so doing, as the pattern repeats. As the design is given on the sheet, seven inches space should occur between the end of the corsage trimmings and the beginning of the corners in front. It will be observed that the *whole* of the embroidery is given for both right and left side, making a complete pattern.

No. 243 shows a pretty model in damassé wool, the cut of which is very singular. The back appears to button on the left shoulder, and in front really buttons in a bias line. The effect is very stylish. The little girl's dress in the same illustration is a "godsend" to mammas whose girls have "outgrown everything." The pleats can be of new or old material, contrasting or matching. In making up this dress it is wiser to tack the pleats upon muslin or Victoria lawn, in a straight line, the depth required, continuing the muslin to the waist as lining. Velvet of the same colour as the dress, or black velvet, will be used.

The Inverary Toilette can be braided all over, or partially braided, and in my opinion looks prettier without the sash. The Lochleven Toilette is a very lady-like design. It has lacing on the back and sleeves, and real lace in front. A pretty drapery imitates the effect of a jacket bodice, and forms a coquillé on the back.

The Turban Chapeau is one of the models which will be fashionable during the autumn and winter.

The Santander Costume has a long polonaise, the front of which is trimmed to imitate a dress front, with alternate velvet and fringe garniture. The Melville Toilette looks well in crape for slight mourning, with a deep crape band in place of the fringe.

No. 250 shows a pretty mantle, suitable for autumn and early winter wear.

The House Jacket shown in No. 251 is a very dressy model. It can be worn over any silk dress.

No. 247.—THE TURBAN CHAPEAU.
Model of Madame DELAMODE, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 252 shows the new garniture, which is exactly like carriage trimming, only of finer make and unending variety of colours.

No. 253 shows children's dresses for boys and girls, which will be useful to our readers.

No. 254 looks charming made up. Our model is of white and blue shot silk, and was designed for a bridesmaid.

No. 255 is a fashionable mantle. The artist has drawn the front a little looser than it really is.

No. 256 shows a dear little model for a child. It is of merino or cashmere, with velvet bands and silk pleating.

No. 247A shows a useful trimming for a skirt. It is made of pleats crossed by alternately rounded and sharply-pointed scallops, edged with fringe, and crossed by a pleated band corded at the edges.

No. 247B shows the Nerea Jacket, one basque of which only is trimmed, the other being completed by a pocket; the back is buttoned to the waist. The Romaine pocket is very striking. It is made of pleated faille, corded at the edge and finished by faille bows.

The leading styles in bonnets are as varied as are the mantles. Over a thousand bonnets and hats were shown me at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, and I do not think that there were two alike. Bonnets of velvet and plush, of straw and of felt, bonnets with a simple ruche of pleated tulle under the high front, others with full folds like a turban, forming a cover to the face. Great quantities of feathers are worn, but happily not those of the little birds we know and love. The lophophore is the victim this season, a large bird, described to me as resembling a turkey; the feathers, small, and brilliant as metal, are arranged in masses and in bands as well as formed into flat plumes. The feathers from the neck of the common farmyard cock are next in favour: *coq lisse* is their French name, and complete turbans of these pretty plumes are selling at the Louvre for 18*s*. Equally becoming and stylish, as will be seen in our centre pages, these turbans are useful every-day coiffures. They are worn by girls lightly placed on the fringe of the hair; by older ladies rather more backward, displaying the front of the hair. Turbans in the same style, with each plume edged with jet, are extremely fashionable. Of course these are more expensive than white and black *coq lisse*. Turbans are also made for the theatre, and for dressy toilettes bonnets and hats at 18*s*., 20*s*., 25*s*., and 30*s*. have been sent over at Madame Delamode's request, and can be seen at 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. The styles are varied, but all the bonnets are ladylike and stylish; the colours are chiefly dark, and the newest shades are the very dark green, the dark prune, and the dark blue. Jet has returned to favour, and is much used as ornaments for chapeaux, as well as steel. It is, however, the *jais lumière* which I have elsewhere described, and not the plain jet of two years ago. The flowers most worn are chrysanthemums and dahlias, a great many berries and much fruit on autumnal bonnets, but for the winter modes nothing but feathers are to be seen. Tulle caps are placed under the fronts of chapeaux, and, in spite of the prejudice against them in England, must be worn. The hair is worn very close to the head behind, quite flat, and natural plaits and curls have taken the place of false hair, but to speak truly, this so-called natural hair is usually pinned on, as ladies do not care to take so much trouble as to plait the fine plaits now worn. The top of the head is covered by little rouleaux, which conceal the joining on of the additional hair. In front the hair is crepé, and the fringe of hair is going out rapidly. The coiffures worn by young ladies are simply a bow or a flower; a cord and tassels I observed on one lady's hair, matching her dress, and appearing to tie her tresses. In the morning the large nets with bows above and at the poll are worn; they are comfortable, and exactly like those worn *a vingt ans* by my contemporaries.

Corsets are worn very long, and too tight to please me; but the dress bodices are worn so tight, and are so long, that it is not possible to dispense with the well-boned corset. The Louvre has an immense choice of corsets, from 3*s*. 6*d*. upwards, which I shall describe in detail shortly. The very long habit bodices are edged with fringe and bands of embroidery, and are worn over plain skirts of silk, velvet, or velveteen. The silks chosen for these plain skirts are nearly always of broché velvet or damassé silk. The boots worn match in colour the material of the walking dress; and cloth boots with buttons, and goloshed with fine kid, are fashionable. The boot is high, but not exaggerated; the heel is worn high, but square, like a gentleman's, and is placed quite under the foot, so as to give a Chinese appearance, *petite et mignonne*. Slippers are covered with gold embroidery; lovely *mules*, with heels, are sold at the Louvre at 10*s*. and 18*s*. 6*d*. per pair, according to the amount of embroidery which is on the slippers. This gold embroidery is from Japan, for it could not be sold at this price if made here.

Mantles, as I have elsewhere said, are long and handsome, composed of fancy cloths (chiefly matelassé and armure cloths), and trimmed to excess with fur, with braid, and with embroidered garnitures. The fashionable needlework is embroidery on braid, which every lady is preparing for her costumes *d'hiver*, and thereby exercising a great economy in idea, if not in reality, as braids and silk, begun and prepared for work, are by no means very cheap.

I have much to say on many subjects, but must not disappoint my readers, who require replies at this moment upon their toilettes, but I cannot help quoting some favourable remarks upon MYRA'S MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, in which, as my "new baby," I am much interested.

The First Number of MYRA'S MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT appeared on the 15th of October. It deserves the description which has been applied to it, viz., that it is the cheapest Fashion Book ever produced. It is really better value for its exceedingly small price—Threepence—than even MYRA'S JOURNAL is. Not only is the quantity astonishing in itself, but the variety is admirable, and the quality of all the contents undeniable. Sixteen large pages, filled with illustrations and useful and interesting matter, a beautiful Fashion Plate, and a large Diagram Sheet of Ladies' and Children's Patterns—all for Threepence. Such a publication at such a price distances all rivalry; and there is little doubt, from the favour with which the SUPPLEMENT has already been received, that it will soon equal in circulation and reputation, if indeed it should not surpass, the original JOURNAL itself. A list of the contents is here appended.

The Cheapest Fashion Book ever produced.

MYRA'S JOURNAL

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT.

3*d.* monthly; postage 1*d.* Published on the 15th of every Month. First Number for October now in print.

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3. Latest from Paris, and Les Grands Magasins du Louvre. By MYRA.
4. Engravings of the Volga, Vernon, Pera, Virginia, and Carington Costumes.
5. The Berenice and Elliott Mantles, Strangford Opera Cloak, and Batavian Toilette.
6. Useful Models for Children's Dresses, and Sidonia Chapeau.
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8. MYRA'S Answers on Dress, Needlework, Health and Personal Attention, Etiquette, &c.
9. A Diagram Sheet, containing Full-sized Patterns of the Kamschatka Paletot, New Opera Cloak, and Cardinal Paletot for a Boy six years old, &c.
10. A Splendid Coloured Fashion Plate.

GOUBAUD and SON, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

*** Subscriptions to MYRA'S MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT:—Yearly, 4*s.*; Half-yearly, 2*s.*

In further detail we may add amongst the contents are MYRA'S answers to the following correspondents:—

DRESS.—M. F. B., An Englishwoman in Syria, A. Appleby, Canny, Gwendoline, Rhododendron, Elizabeth Howard, Flossie, A Penniless Lass, G. G. C., Burnt Lis, Four-leaved Shamrock, Black Cat, Miss Birron, Economist, Jenny, K. T. S., Eva, G. M. W., Erie.

NEEDLEWORK.—R. A. F. G., Agnes, Lily, E. L. Smith, Adelaide, Stinna, Elizabeth, Fidelia.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.—Constant Subscriber, Charlotte, Tenax, Bessie, B. P., Flossie, Miss Birron, Jeannette, Circe, Miss Bertie T., Ellen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—E. M. W., Hopeful, Violet, and Lily.

DRESS.

SEWING ON A BUTTON.—So important do we consider this detail of needlework, that we give the place of honour to the subject. How often, indeed, is the happiness of an entire family wrecked for several hours because my lord's shirt button has given way under the rough treatment of his impatient fingers. Ladies, dear ladies, if you have any value for your own peace of mind, and wish to earn your husband's deepest gratitude and esteem, look well to his buttons, and see that you sew on his shirt buttons with *silk*, and not *cotton*. It is a fact that should not be overlooked, that silk wears infinitely better than cotton when employed for this purpose. The mother-of-pearl button is sewn on firmly in the usual way; three or four times across is not too much, once or twice is never enough; then the silk is twisted round the stitches between the button and the linen so as to form a neck, but not too tightly, or the strain on the silk becomes greater than it can bear. One stitch gives, the rest follow suit, and away goes the button, causing exasperation and disappointment to both wearer and sewer. Bone and smoked-pearl buttons on waistcoats and coats are sewn on in the same way, and here thread should be used rather than cotton. White linen buttons are sometimes sown on by cross-stitches, and sometimes by a circle of fine stitching in the centre of the button. The cotton is then twisted round a few times to make the button stand up from the material, but not too tightly, and if properly done the sewing will last longer than the button, which should be completely worn out before a single stitch has given. Black cloth buttons are sewn on at the back, passing the needle and thread through a portion of the under part of the button at each stitch; here, also, thread should be used in preference to cotton. Great attention must be paid to the important item of finishing off the thread; if this is not secure the work has been done in vain. In sewing on boot buttons it is better not to carry the thread from button to button, but to sew on each separately; otherwise, if one button comes off by accident, the others are very apt to do the same immediately, as there is nothing to prevent the thread from slipping through. Glove buttons should be sewn on before their strength is tried, as they are rarely to be relied on; the china buttons, so often employed for gloves, require delicate treatment, as they are exceedingly brittle. A fine needle and white silk should be used for sewing them on. In all cases the work should not be hurried, and anything considered good enough for sewing on buttons; odd lengths of cotton, tacking threads and darning cotton are *not* fit for the purpose, though we have often known them used to save the trouble of getting out the proper materials.

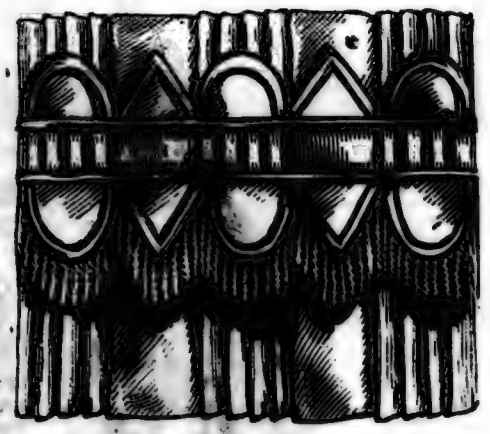
FRANCES.—Black satin dresses are coming into favour. Yours will look handsomest with a plain trained skirt and Princess polonaise, bordered with Mechlin lace, bodice open *en cœur*, and elbow sleeves, with ruffles of Mechlin lace.

HESTER.—Velvet Princess dress, skirt plain and trained, fastened in the front with silk buttons, and trimmed down the back with a coquillé of Maltese lace, interspersed with large black faille bows. Tight-fitting sleeves, with revers bound with silk, and lace cuffs.

ALI BABA.—Five and a half yards of gauze is quite sufficient to make a Valentine or Mauresque tunic, trimmed with puffings and a pleating of gauze and velvet loops, à la Mousquetaire. The patterns enclosed of lace are unfortunately such short lengths as to be fit only to be used as trimming for fichus, jabots, or lingerie.

PEARL.—1. Write to Lacy's, Theatrical Costumiers, Covent Garden, and they will send you a descriptive book of characters and their appropriate costumes, which will be very useful to you in preparing the children's "fancy ball." 2. The jardinière braid you can buy at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, London.

BLANKET AND SKEWER.—The flat pattern of a child's Princess robe would be 1*s.* 9*d.*, which we will post to you on receipt of your order.



No. 247A.—GARNITURE.

AN IRISH GIRL.—1. Drape your lace shawl as a scarf across the muslin dress, but make the bodice to correspond with the rest of the toilette also by placing bretelles or a fichu to match the lace. 2. Blue silk skirt, trimmed with two scarves of white embroidered Indian muslin, edged with Mechlin lace, and fastened with bows of ribbon and bunches of delicately tinted roses. A Marie Antoinette fichu of the same muslin is fastened with a bouquet of roses and bows of blue ribbon.

DINAH.—Take the sleeves from your last season's polonaise, replace these by blue silk of the very dark shade now worn, edge the polonaise with the black and blue embroidered braid which was sent you from Paris, and place two rows of this in front, in the style of the embroidered polonaise shown in this number, and leave the fringe "as it was;" put some of the braid on the sleeves as a cuff, and put small buttons in front in rows of three or five.

GIROFLA.—Velvet cannot be worn for six months after leaving off crape, but you can have a felt hat trimmed with ribbon and black feathers. A dark grey petticoat is allowable for you, but that should be also trimmed with black. A fur jacket may be worn in deep mourning, but for trimming, a black species, such as racoon, astracan, or hare, should be used. Trim your black silk dress with cashmere pleatings.

KATHLEEN MCDOW.—1. The polonaise and tunic are both worn so long that you will not be able to alter your short black tablier satisfactorily; it would be better to have a new sleeveless polonaise of French merino, or of some other woollen material, and wear it with your black skirt and sleeves. No. 254 is a pretty and suitable mode for you. 2. A woollen rep makes a good looking, durable every-day dress.

Ladies wanting really useful boots at moderate prices cannot do better than try Madame CONEY, who has now in stock every description suitable for prerent season. We can strongly recommend the following:—Kid button boots, double soles, military heels, 8*s.* 6*d.*; high leg, military heels, 10*s.* 6*d.*; side-spring walking boots, double soles, 6*s.* 6*d.*; walking shoes, 6*s.* 6*d.* The above have military heels, and the workmanship is guaranteed, 76, Tottenham Court Road.—[ADVT.]

NINETTE.—Send your cloak to Messrs. Gask and Gask, Oxford Street, and have it made thoroughly waterproof, as, of course, it is useless if the rain penetrates; it could not have been a good one in the first instance, as waterproof cloaks remain so for three or four years without any necessity for having them re-done.

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VIOLET.—The prettiest style for little boys' dresses, under five years old, is the Roy. The material should be box-pleated in front and at the back, with a row of buttons in the middle, and a wide sash tied behind; but a boy of seven years should be dressed in a Highland or a knickerbocker suit, of velvet, cashmere, cloth, or serge, and a double-breasted overcoat for walking. Your youngest boy can still wear the pelisse.

J. L. C.—1. The flannel dressing-gown should be washed in lukewarm water with sapoline, then squeezed, but not wrung out; this ought to remove the greasiness you complain of, but, of course, will not renovate the colour if it is faded. Dry quickly. 2. It would be best to send Mrs. Addley Bourne your eider-down petticoat, who will re-cover it. Eider-down skirts are not nearly so expensive as they were a few years ago; and it would be, perhaps, nicer to have one entirely fresh and new, which you can procure for about 7s. 6d. You can utilise the old down for pillows, sofa-cushions, etc.

RUBY.—Send your sealskin jacket to Messrs. Jannings and Son, 16, Fenchurch Street, City, who will redress the fur and alter the shape (if you wish) to the fashionable semi-fitting paletot to be worn this winter.

DOUGLAS. — Can MYRA tell me where I can procure a leather petticoat? I saw them mentioned last winter. Are they entirely made of leather, and what is the price?—[Only bound with leather. Of Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq.]

ANNIE S., Gosport.—The pattern you require shall be given shortly on the diagram sheet. A paper model of a pretty apron can be sent for 1s. 6d.

RUBY.—1. Edge your poplin dress with a pleating of black velvet, and two twisted scarves across the skirt, bordered with curled fringe. Cuirasse bodice, with a double binding at the edge, and a velvet bow, with three large loops at the back, trimmed with fringe; coat sleeves and pleated velvet cuffs. 2. You can have your white dress stamped for embroidery, after it is made up, at Francis's, Hanway Street, Oxford Street.

LUCY.—Make your black satin into a fashionably gored skirt, edged with a narrow pleating of white silk gauze, over which fall wide loops of black satin. White Princess polonaise with square-cut bodice, crossed by a baudrier of black satin ribbon, to which is attached an aumonière. Marquise sleeves, finished with frilling of pleated gauze, tied with black bows.

CASWELL. — Plum-coloured faille skirt, bordered with two pleatings, one of silk, and the other of striped beige, the same shade. Beige Princess tunic, very long in front, fastened with buttons, the back arranged as a shawl tunic, and bordered with silk pleating. Silk sleeves terminating with a pleating and beige cross-band.

MABEL MCRIE.—1. Sponge your dress thoroughly with ammonia, then rub it well with a piece of silk, and hang it to dry away from fire and sun. This is generally a successful remedy for taking stains from black silk, at the same time restoring its lost colour; but Mr. Mason's stain removers are easier of application. 2. Make the brown cloth into a Princess polonaise, trimmed with a pleating of brown faille, and worn over a faille skirt. The polonaise should be fastened down the front with ribbon bows matching the skirt.

FRANCES MARY.—Black corded silk. The skirt trimmed with a pleating, surmounted by a bouillonné, with a heading at each edge. Two scarves arranged across, bordered with a band of checked white and black silk natté, and a netted fringe of the two colours. Peplum bodice with closely-fitting sleeves trimmed to correspond.

VERA GINEVRA.—Trim your brown velvet hat with a small cream-coloured ostrich feather and spray of mountain-ash berries.

VIOLET and LILY.—White spotted muslins are quite suitable for bridesmaids' dresses; hats are more fashionable than bonnets or wreaths for bridesmaids.

For stylish boots at moderate prices, Madame CONEY stands unrivalled. The Gaiety Boot, high legs, to button, made in French glace kid, extra high fluted heels, one guinea, the most stylish boot extant. 76, Tottenham Court Road.—[ADVT.]

MRS. JENNINGS.—All patterns that are asked for we endeavour to give as soon as possible. A tight-fitting jacket and a tunic were comprised in last month's diagram sheet.

FROSTBITTEN.—A Shetland wool veil is a comfortable protection against severe cold, and I do not think it is at all likely to give chilblains on the nose or ears; on the contrary, the warmth of the veil would prevent it.

ANNIE.—White plush is a pretty trimming for a baby's pelisse.

CAMPBELTOWN.—Fur of all kind, both real and imitation can be be bought of Messrs. Jannings and Son, 16, Fenchurch Street, City.

NO. 248.—THE SANTANDER TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, 5s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2s. 5d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 59, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

A.M.P.—The Plattensee tunic is draped very slightly, and fastened at the back. The casaque is tight fitting, closed to the waist, and has long open basques in front and short ones at the back. You can use straw embroidery as a trimming in place of braiding—it has a very stylish effect—or the jacket could be plain, edged only with netted fringe.

M. T. B.—The French way, which I think the best for cleaning white Shetland shawls, is to rub them well with dry flour, as if you were washing them, then shake them until every particle of flour is out; your shawl will then look like new, and with none of that impoverished appearance which wool often has after washing.

ST. ALBANS.—In making your black silk dress, take for your model the Santander costume, No. 248 in this number, trimming with deep fringe or embroidery, and using all silk, instead of any fancy material.

ECONOMIE.—1. Indian cashmere dress, the skirt trimmed with narrow pleated flounces, headed with a faille cross-band. Princess polonaise, fastened diagonally with silk buttons, and edged with two headed pleatings, the same as on the skirt. Pleatings at the edge of the coat-sleeve, and a faille bow. 2. Navy blue serge, the skirt pleated at the edge, and headed by an open-worked braid. Tunic square in front, edged with braid, draped at the sides, and the back slightly rounded. Jacket bodice also trimmed with braid, and a treble row of buttons down the front. 3. You can wear the silk dress and braided jacket this season without alteration.

YOUNG WIFE.—1. You are right; the first clothing of an infant is of great importance. We will give every information on this subject shortly. 2. We comprehend your emotions. When a baby is coming, especially if it be the first of a new generation—a child to be born, that is to say, to the eldest son of the head of the family—there is nothing in the world which so much moves all the woman kind of that particular sept or clan whose house is to be increased by the advent of the new son or daughter. Grandfather in esse, grandmother to be, the elder and younger daughters expectant of shortly attaining to the title and dignity of aunt, all are, in spite of ordinary daily cares, roused to a sense of coming importance and responsibility which involuntarily causes a moral titillation and pleasurable excitement of mysterious senses. For the mother who is to be blessed, the words which could express the rapture of her breast are not and never will be in any language spoken or written. And the young father is possibly more confused in his perceptions of the approaching event than any other of the persons concerned. The complete ignorance which he experiences of the new sensations alternately raise and depress his spirits, and render him utterly unable to estimate their quality or measure their extent. Fresh horizons open to his eye, and unknown depths lie at his feet, and he is sensible only, in a dim way, that the great forces of nature are closer to him than they ever were before; and that their might is above his understanding. His love and trust, however, as to things knowable and unknowable, are increased, and the ties between him and all that moves and has its being are strengthened by impalpable but infrangible bonds. And when the supreme moment comes in which another soul enters the world—a soul to be for ever allied to his through the impenetrable workings of the currents of future existence—then will he feel the throb of anguish and the beat of ecstacy so commingled and confused throughout his veins that he will for a time lose the sense of individual life, to become himself a drop in the arteries of the universe, an atom of the body of creation, a portion of the power which guides and lives to all eternity.

JANETTA.—The Tarasia is a pretty model for a morning jacket, and could be made up very inexpensively in light summer cloth or cashmere, as it only requires one yard and three-quarters of material; the trimming could be either creped fringe or a plain bias band edged with a fine pleating. Ulster waterproofs are made of frieze, and can be bought of any outfitters and nearly all drapers, the price varying with the material and work, but a good one can be had for from 2 to 3 guineas and a half. To make the cloak yourself, you would require three yards and a half of material. Madame Goubaud would forward you a made-up model on the receipt of stamps to the amount of 3s. 6d., or the flat pattern only, for 1s. 9d.

EFFIE.—Mourning should be worn twelve months for a grandmamma, crape for the first six, cashmere, silk, or merino for the remainder. Gold ornaments must not be resumed until the time of mourning is over.

"IF THE CAP FITS, WEAR IT."—Unfortunately many Ladies have more cogent reasons for "Wearing the Cap" than its fitness, viz., the loss of Nature's own covering. The use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, however, will render this expedient unnecessary, as it preserves the hair from falling off, and, at the same time, imparts to it a softness and brilliancy which is truly charming. Sold by all chemists, &c.—[ADVT.]

MRS. HEMSTED.—1. Alter your white and striped grenadine dress, which has now a plain skirt, tunic, and bodice, in the following way:—Arrange two scarves of coloured grenadine matching the small stripe across the skirt, and edge each scarf with a narrow pleating, bordered with white lace. Low square bodice, trimmed with a coloured pleating, and a white grenadine fichu, crossed inside à la vierge. Marquise sleeves, finished off with frillings of pleated grenadine and bows of white ribbon. 2. Danish alpaca is a pretty material for evening wear, as the colours are so rich. A costume of cream-colour and dark navy blue, or of light blue, with a trimming of silver braid, would look exceedingly well. 3. You can order the striped rugs direct from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre; or we would get them for you, if you authorise us to do so. See rule 7.

MURIEL.—Make your navy blue velveteen bodice and tunic into the peplum shape, which is longer at the sides than at the front and back, and make, of the velveteen over, a scarf arranged across the skirt. Trim all with fringe and narrow rows of oxydised silver braid. The skirt, which you say is of different material to the tunic, can have the three flounces headed with velveteen, to correspond with the rest of the toilette.

VERA GINEVRA.—You can certainly wear a Gipsy bonnet this winter, as it is likely to be a favourite model, as well as the Marie Stuart.

MAY FLOWER.—1. Take for your model No. 248, and have the walking dress made in myrtle-green velveteen, as cloth is too heavy. Green velvet hat, ornamented with a feather of a lighter shade. 2. Boatman's serge will make you a useful everyday dress, but is not good enough for a best dress, as you wish, for your little girl. A French merino would look much better for her, very prettily made as a Princess dress, tied at the back with a handsome sash. If you have your serge made with a Princess tunic and skirt, with two or three pleated flounces, you will require 12 to 14 yards of material. 3. It is almost impossible to alter a tight-fitting jacket, but it could be made to appear less long-waisted by trimming the cloak down the back with a velvet or silk matelassé band, edged with a pleating on each side, and finished at the waist with a large bow. The rest of the cloak should be trimmed to correspond.

ROWENBERRY.—Navy serge dress, the skirt edged with a flounce, with a heading gathered two or three times. Tunic divided in two parts, crossed one over the other, to form a tablier; the upper part falls in a point at the side, and is draped rather far back, under a navy blue faille bow. Long tight-fitting bodice, trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons and fringe. The tunic should also be trimmed with fringe. You will require about 15 yards of material.

K. B.—The only way to combine your enclosed patterns of grey homespun and striped navy blue material is to have a skirt of the latter, and the Princess polonaise of homespun, trimmed with a mixed fringe of the two shades of colour) I mean the two blues on the skirt); navy-blue buttons to fasten the polonaise, and pleated pocket at the side, ornamented with a blue ribbon bow.

CLARA.—The best trimming for your violet merino is velveteen of the same shade. Trim the skirt and tunic with deep pleatings, and have a velveteen cuirasse bodice, with tight-fitting merino sleeves and pleated velveteen cuffs.

A. D. E. B.—Line your black silk jacket with squirrel fur. The cost would be about 30*s.* for a good skin. Of course the rich-looking, darker kinds are more expensive; but for lining you would find it quite good enough.

I. E. E.—Serge dresses are not braided this season in stripes, but are trimmed with embroidered or broché velvet braids; the best kind to use is mohair braid.

MISS F.—You can lengthen your velvet jacket by adding a piece of velvet on to it, and hide the join with a handsome embroidered braid, bordered with lace, or you could trim the jacket with a broad flounce of matelassé silk, which would look newer than the lace, and have the same effect in lengthening the jacket; or, again, with a deep fur border.

M. A.—We will endeavour to give the pattern of a braided jacket as soon as possible, but the wishes of our correspondents are very numerous.

FORTUNA.—1. We would procure them for you, if you send us measurement of length and size of waist, and for the vest, the width across the shoulders. I cannot now tell you the price, but will inquire. 2. Gloves laced up the back can be had at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, Welbeck Street, London.

ETNA.—The Pifferaro hat is the favourite model at present; the Toque is likely to be more fashionable this winter than the Gainsboro' or the Rink.

NO. 249.—THE MELVILLE COSTUME.

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern* only, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

AUSTRALIAN.—1. A winter dress of maroon-coloured French merino will be warm, light, and pretty for you. Trim the skirt with a silk-pleated flounce of the same shade, headed with two merino ones. A long polonaise (which will be more becoming to you than the cuirasse corsage), draped at the back and edged with deep fringe. Silk sleeves, with two pleatings of the merino at the wrist. 2. Purchase a ready-made matelassé cloth paletot of Messrs. Gask and Gask, Oxford Street; they are so handsome and inexpensive that I advise you to do this, in preference to buying the material and having it cut out and made at home, when the difference of price would be so trifling.

KIRTON.—Rows of oxydised silver braid will look handsomer with your silk-embroidered bodice than any other trimming. It is very inexpensive, about 2*d.* the yard.

LITTLE MAGGIE.—1. For an everyday dress a prune-coloured French merino would be pretty and useful. In making it take for your model No. 254. There are three qualities of French merino—1*s.* 11½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 2*s.* 11½*d.*; the latter is a wider width. 2. A dark grey felt bonnet would look very stylish, trimmed with prune-coloured velvet and an ostrich feather. 3. Tete de negre is a blue-black colour; but I cannot specify that of "old wood," as it is made in three or four shades of grey brown. 4. I can recommend you, for lady-like wear and comfort, a matelassé cloth paletot. 5. Quilted silk petticoats have a neat, dainty look when the dress is held up, and those made of homespun are warm, light and durable; either would look well with your merino dress.

MISS MILLER.—There is no scarf worn with the Mabel costume; it is a long polonaise, draped at the back and trimmed with fringe. I think, from your letter, you must have described another model.

ETHEL W.—I am afraid fur is the only trimming that would lengthen your jacket satisfactorily, but there are many inexpensive qualities, such as skunk and jennet, which can be had for 25*s.* or 30*s.* the set.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.—A good as well as pretty novelty has just been introduced to our notice this is neither more nor less than a new make of garter. Everybody knows how much discomfort may be caused by this small portion of our apparel if it be too tight or too loose. Many object to the ordinary elastic bands, and consider them unhealthy; but there is no elastic in the patent Duplex Ventilating Garters, manufactured by Messrs. John Burgess and Sons, Birmingham. They are made of a double row of flattened spiral springs, joined at intervals, and plated with silver or gold; they are perfectly elastic, expanding three or four inches, and do not in any way impede the free circulation of the blood. The garters are very pretty, and more than this, we have been assured by those who have proved them that they are exceedingly comfortable and pleasant to wear. The price ranges from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

DOXOLOGY.—You can have a grey satin quilted petticoat dyed a navy blue without taking it to pieces. Send it to Messrs. Pullar and Sons, Perth, through one of their agents; chief office in London, the Rotunda, Blackfriars Road. A chip bonnet can be cleaned and made to look as good as new; but it should be sent to a French cleaner to be well done.

GERALDINE.—1. Serge is made striped with navy blue of so dark a shade that it looks almost black; but you would not be able to buy a blue serge with black stripes. If your skirt is made of the plain material, and the polonaise striped, then the sleeves should be plain to correspond with the skirt. 2. For 10*s.* 6*d.* you can have a good felt hat, trimmed with ribbon or velvet. A pretty style is a blue felt chapeau, with a Rachel scarf folded round the edge, crossed at the back, and then fastened under the chin. 3. The price of Ulster tweed is about 1*s.* 9*d.* or 2*s.* a yard, and the quantity of material required for a child's waterproof would be five yards.

TOTTIE.—For embroidering braid the best to buy is the mohair, and the work done in point Russe or crewel stitch, with silk or fine Berlin wool. If your dress has a cuirasse corsage, edge that round with the braid, and trim the skirt with rows of it as heading to flounces.

C. D. C. C.—A cream-coloured tarletan ball dress, with flounces and bouillonnés, and crimson damassé silk scarves, or a rose pink tulle, trimmed with silver braid, and bands of pink silk; the bodice striped with silver and laced with silver cord.

JOSEPHINE H.—Coral-coloured bows would be effective in your white straw hat, or a wreath of autumn tinted leaves.

LITTLE ONE.—I advise you to have your winter dress of Estamene serge, plain or striped; it costs 2*s.* 6*d.* the yard, and makes up into ladylike, stylish costumes. The Lockhart, No. 220 in the October number, is suitable for this material, and would be equally pretty as a whole dress, or with a plain skirt and striped polonaise.

FASHION IN FURNITURE.

V.—Curtains and Chair Coverings.

NEXT to the purchase of a new carpet, perhaps, the most important event in the domestic history of a family is the choice of new curtains and chair coverings. It is another trial of the taste and temper of the various members of the family; for if the carpet is a matter of grave discussion, curtains certainly require quite as much consideration. There are few heads of families bold enough to undertake the task of choosing them without first consulting the feminine members of the community. And although MYRA is constantly praising our husbands, yet I think so very few men pay any attention to matters of art and decoration that their wives and daughters are perfectly justified in considering themselves better judges of such subjects than men are, and in declining to trust to their more than doubtful taste to furnish rooms of which the ladies will principally enjoy the beauty or bemoan the inexcusable ugliness, while the husband is quite incapable of seeing anything wrong in his purchases, and, worse still, probably prides himself on the useful character or gay appearance of the cretonne of his choice. For it is a melancholy fact that there is not one man in a thousand who knows how to choose a house or furnish it when he has taken it. Fortunately men are sometimes conscious of their deficiencies in this line, and it is only in extreme cases that they can be persuaded to be guided by their own unaided judgment, and when they have acted alone, the house has proved to be totally unfit for the family by whom it is to be inhabited; and when the discovery is made that it is several bedrooms short, and the offices are of the worst description, the poor humbled individual meekly says, in answer to all remonstrances, that "he thought it could be made to do."

And as a man is regardless of the wants of his family in choosing a house, so is he indifferent to the style and character of his rooms and furniture, and in choosing the material that is to decorate and cover them; which brings us round to the point whence we started—that it is a very good thing that gentlemen are rarely called upon to show their want of discretion in either matter.

Occasionally the ladies themselves, especially if they live in the country, when they have taken the whole affair into their own hands, are puzzled to know what to choose. Country shops are not always supplied with the newest and best furnishing materials, and it is a subject in which it is difficult to know, except from personal inspection and inquiry, what is the present bent of fashion; and being at last fairly lost between the contending merits of highly-coloured shaded birds and flowers and the quieter tones and simpler designs which are shown them on cretonnes and tapestries, they are afraid to choose either, for fear it should be wrong, and finally decide on having another rep exactly the same colour as the last one.

It so happens that fashion just now is resting on a firm basis of good taste, which is a great deal more than can be said of it at all times, for its flights are quite unaccountable, and it is not very often that this capricious dame chooses to accept that which is really good in design, and therefore independent of fashion. Whether the improved state of things comes from an increase of art-knowledge and more correct views, and may therefore be considered as tolerably permanent, or whether it simply arises from a whim, without any particular origin, and of uncertain duration, it is difficult to say; but at any rate, while the power of directing taste rests with those who have most knowledge of art, the more ignorant will follow, and it may be that many who purchase artistic furniture and well-designed curtains, simply because they are fashionable, will, from being constantly surrounded by that which is really good and beautiful, so educate their taste and perceptions that fashion will be powerless to lead them far astray, if, at some future period, a fresh whim should bring upon us any of the old errors and absurdities which we are beginning to shake off.

But this is a long preamble, and not a word has been said yet as to what the present materials and their designs are like. In the first place, then, with regard to designs, they are many of them much the same in character as the damasks and brocades to which our dresses for some months past have accustomed us; flowers when introduced are perfectly flat and conventional, and it would be impossible to study either botany or ornithology on our chairs and sofas when covered with any of these new materials, which are, in fact, some centuries old so far as design is concerned. It cannot be said that these sciences were lost sight of in the cretonnes and chintzes whose gay flowers and brilliantly coloured birds have for so many years past given life to our drawing-rooms and bedrooms. Even in cretonnes, birds, flowers, and insects are undergoing that process of change which from pictures converts them to accessories of decoration. They are not so much like nature, it is true; in fact, they have very little to do with nature; but when the idea of appropriateness is taken into consideration, it must be confessed, by all who take the trouble to think about the matter a little, that a flat, even unnatural representation of a flower is more suitable as a chair-covering or seat than a realistic representation of the same object, coloured and shaded to make it look as natural (and therefore anything but flat) as possible. Sitting on beautifully-painted pictures of birds and flowers is as bad in taste as sitting on the objects themselves would be uncomfortable in reality.

No. 250.—The Zetland Costume.

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

In materials, it seems that silk, damask, and brocade are confined to drawing-rooms; they are in plain colours, such as crimson or blue, and also in colours on a black ground; in this style a bold flowered design in gold colour on a black ground is exceedingly handsome. But such materials are not to be had for nothing; in fact, as they cost from 16*s.* 6*d.* to two guineas per yard, it would be as well to calculate pretty closely the probable amount one would require before purchasing.

The greatest novelty is, however, tapestry, and it would be difficult to say too much in praise of this beautiful material, either as regards design or texture, both are so admirable. The variety amongst these tapestries is perfectly bewildering; and the only satisfactory way of classing them is by their price, which varies as much as their colouring. The cheaper kinds for furnishing bedrooms may be had as low as 4*s.* 9*d.* per yard, and from that to 6*s.* 6*d.* These are made of a mixture of wool and cotton; they are thick, of good design, and "furnish" a room infinitely better than the cold white cotton materials with coloured stripes which have been the fashion for the last few years.

The better kinds of tapestries range from 8*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* per yard, the more expensive makes having a considerable admixture of silk, and this principally gold-coloured; it is even possible to find a tapestry in which little glimmerings of the metal itself may be detected, but such magnificence as this is not common.

A very beautiful silk tapestry at 29*s.* 6*d.* was a sight to make one long for a room worthy of it, and the power to give an order to have it furnished at once with this exquisite production. An imitation of a curious old French tapestry gives evidence that the original designer was not unacquainted with Indian products, for the design is purely Oriental in character.

Cretonnes are improving very much indeed in design, and are following the lead of wall papers in eschewing gaudy colouring and adopting more sobriety of colour and design. Very good cretonnes may now be had varying in price from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard; many of the designs are exceedingly good, specially one with dull blue and red flowers, apples, and foliage on a dark green ground, a thorough specimen of the old English style, and under 2*s.* per yard. It is, in fact, rather curious that the new and better designs are mostly cheaper than the old-fashioned brilliant ones. This extra cost may be the result of the very brilliancy of the colouring; and if it is so, the more costly they are the better, for the people who would not buy a well-designed cretonne because it was well designed will be quite ready to purchase it when they find it is only one-third the price of a gayer one.

Reps and chintzes are conservatives; they know of no alteration in style or price. The reps are plain or striped, from 6*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* per yard, and the chintzes indulge in all their wonted fanciful designs and gay colours at very moderate prices.

In conclusion, all woollen and silk furnishing materials are a yard and a half wide, and patterns of any of those here described will be sent by Messrs. Shoolbred, Tottenham Court Road. The patterns sent are in all cases sufficiently large to show the whole of the design, and to give as good an idea of the general effect of the material as if the whole piece could be inspected.

LADY SARAH M.

ANSWERS ON FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

A Lover of Bright Polish.—You really need not be nervous about using "Elbow Grease" on your furniture; it has been thoroughly tried and proved, and its effects are quite astonishing. There is nothing deleterious in its composition, which cannot be said of all polishes. The simplest possible way of cleaning copper utensils is to cut a lemon in half, dip it in sand, and then rub the copper with it. When the top of the lemon is exhausted a slice can be cut off; and by occasionally cutting, a single lemon may last several months. For "Elbow Grease" send to Mr. Mason, Gosport.

MARGUERITE.—There is no difficulty in getting a good light from lamps, and you will not find it such a very dreadful thing to have no gas in the house. There is not much to choose between the Silber and Duplex lamps; both give an excellent light, and are easy to manage. Cleanliness is a matter of the first importance, and if you want your lamps to burn well and give you no trouble, you will clean them yourself. To do this you should keep all the requisite materials—scissors, cloths, &c., and an old pair of gloves—in a box or cupboard by themselves. The lamps must be cleaned every day, and fresh oil supplied; all the glasses wiped inside and out; a stick, padded at one end and covered with wash-leather, is used for the chimneys; when the glasses require washing, hot water and soapsuds should be used. It happens sometimes with moderator lamps, if they are not in constant use, that the oil thickens and prevents the machinery from acting properly; in this case the lamp should be emptied and fresh oil poured in, working the machinery all the time; after a time this oil is also poured out, and the lamp allowed to drain. If this does not succeed, and the lamp still refuses to work, it requires something more than can be done to it at home.

not protrude beyond the carpet on either side. The pad prevents all friction, and need never be so thick as to appear unsightly.

MRS. BAYNES.—Gard's plate-cloths will clean windows and mirrors better than anything. The glass should be rubbed with the plate-cloth, and then wiped over with a clean soft cloth.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Questions requiring private answers by post should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope; and stamps value one shilling should be added to defray expenses.

DESPAIR.—We are very sorry that the writer of such a capital letter should be so troubled. You may very well try the cold water as proposed. From your description it seems that defective circulation is not the cause. Shake up some flour of sulphur (say 2 oz.) with half a pint of rose water, and apply it freely, with friction, every night, and before going out.

SCRATBY.—We would advise you to let well alone. At any rate, do not try the kill or cure plan you propose.

MATER.—We know of no process by which a fabric of another colour can be dyed black, except the old one of logwood and iron. Judson, however, sells a black restorer for reviving goods originally black, which, like all his invaluable dyes, is at once simple and efficient.

MARBLE.—We believe Marris's Blanc de Perle to be a very efficient and, at the same time, a harmless preparation.

REFUGEE.—1. Make it about half the strength you name, and it will answer much better. 2. Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste has a wide reputation, and, we think, deserves it. We have not, however, tried it personally.

MRS. K.—See August Spinnings for our opinion of Nestle's Milk Food. It is an excellent article for the nursery, only needing to be known to be appreciated.

PARSON.—Cooper's effervescing lozenges are a good and pleasant remedy for dryness and tickling in the throat. We have known them to be of use when everything else has failed.

CLARA V. DE V.—1. It is evident that you must not use soap to the skin of the face and neck. Try the effect of using bran, oatmeal, or almond powder instead. 2. Walton's Kaloderma is a cosmetic possessing admirable cooling and healing properties.

No. 251.—THE MADRONA JACKET.

Made-up Model, 3s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

SAVE-ALL writes:—What can I do with a square box, which was made purposely for carrying books? The box or case is well and strongly made, with a cover to screw on; it is useless as it is, and too good to destroy.—Your box will make a capital bonnet-box and seat to put in a corner of your bedroom. Have some hinges put to fasten the lid on, and add castors; then line it with brown holland, drape it all round with a chintz valance just reaching the floor; make a cushion for the top, and fill it with flock; cover the cushion with chintz, and make a narrow valance round it. You will find your box may be, in this way, easily and cheaply converted into a useful and by no means unsightly ottoman.

DIANA.—There are two ways of preserving your stair-carpet. One is a partial cure only, and very simple; but the other, though rather more elaborate, is much more effectual. The first method is to have your stair-carpet rather longer than is absolutely necessary, and to shift it backwards and forwards occasionally, so that no portion of the carpet is ever exposed to friction at the edge of the stair for more than two or three months at a time. The second and more effectual plan is to pad the edge of each stair before laying the carpet down. The pad is made of a couple of folds of wadding covered with serge, and is about two inches narrower than the stair-carpet; it is fastened with two or three tin tacks to the edge of the stair, taking care, of course, that it should

BELLE BOYD.—You will find that a timely use of almond and glycerine ice will have the desired effect. It is an admirable preparation for softening and whitening the hands, at the same time removing their liability to crack and chap in cold weather. Mr. Mason, Gosport, will post you a block for 15 stamps.

J. J. J.—It certainly is a somewhat erudite and formidable work, but we would advise you to read it, as you may get many useful hints. Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington Street, are the publishers.

MISS E.—Write to Mr. Muddiman, of Leighton Buzzard, for a supply of his Spanish Wash. We can speak very highly of its merits as a restorative for the hair after illness.

MRS. L.—You will obtain instant relief from neuralgia by using Captene Paint externally. We can testify from personal experience to its wonderful efficacy. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you some for 15 stamps.

MISS C., H. R., SWALLOW, MRS. R., MISS X. X., MARY ANNE, DOLLY, KATE, ROSE, BELLA, &c.—See Mr. Mason's Postal Toilet List for information upon supurfluous hair.

TARTAR.—We cannot tell you what is the composition of Rowlands' Odonto. You may, however, very safely use it, and rely on its being a first-class tooth powder.

SUFFERER FROM INDIGESTION.—You need not, we think, obtain medical advice before trying the effect of Pepsine. If even it should not do good, it will do no harm. The Pancreato-Pepsine, prepared by Messrs. Palk and Smith, of Torquay, presents the remedy in a most agreeable and efficient form.

COUNTRY COUSIN.—Use Keating's Persian Insect Powder liberally. It may be relied on to do its fatal work.

MRS. G.—We can certainly include Oldridge's Balm of Columbia in our list of reliable preparations. It is an old favourite, and often very efficacious.

MRS. STEVENSON, dressmaker and milliner, 62, Fulham-road, South Kensington. Ladies' own materials made up from 10s. Special department for the alteration of old dresses to the existing fashion. A fashionable and elegant bonnet for half-a-guinea.—[ADVT.]

SOLID THIRST-QUENCHERS or EFFERVESCING LOZENGES relieve the most intense thirst, and obviate the frequent desire for taking fluids. Invaluable for invalids and in Hot Climates. "Effervesce as soon as put in the mouth."—*Chemist and Druggist.* "Destined to become very popular."—*Medical Record.* "Quaintly but well described as a thirst quencher."—*British Medical Journal.* "The ingredients are perfectly harmless."—*Medical Times.* "Mr. Cooper's invention we can strongly recommend to the profession."—*Era.* Price 1s., of all Chemists, and of the Patentee, W. T. COOPER, Chemist, 26, Oxford Street, London.—[ADVT.]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, always grateful and beneficial to the Human Hair. It cannot fail to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour. It will stop the hair falling, and produce luxuriant growth. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, a simple Tonic Hairdressing of inestimable value to the young and to all who would prevent their hair turning grey or falling out. Both preparations are never required at the same time—one or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Instructive printed matter as to both, in all languages, free to any address from Principal Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton Row, London. Every Chemist and dealer in Toilet Articles has both preparations.—[ADVT.]

MOTHER OF SEVEN.—You are quite right. Walking is good for everybody, and at any age, but to children it is an absolute necessity; it is not only wholesome exercise, but may be made, particularly in the country, the means of giving them many useful and interesting ideas. Nothing is more likely to develop habits of observation and attention in young children, and even to awaken a love of study in them, than a walk, in which instruction may be given, but robbed of all the dryness of lessons, and offered under the more pleasing aspect of familiar conversation. All children are fond of natural history, and a father or mother, a governess or tutor, who has some knowledge of the subject, would be sure of the child's attention by pointing out the objects around him in the fields, in the meadows and woods, on the banks of streams and ponds, and teaching in this way a host of things of which the child is ignorant. Children are naturally inquisitive, observant, and anxious to learn. Who has not heard the incessant cry of "How is this made?" "What is that made of?" "What's the use of this thing?" And how often is the would-be inquirer after truth silenced with the answer, "Never mind about that; you would not understand." This is a sure way to check the intelligence which should, on the contrary, be aroused and assisted. No doubt there is a time for everything, and a child must be taught when to speak and when to hold his tongue; but he should also be made to clearly understand that his questions are not left unanswered because he is troublesome, but because he has asked them at a wrong time. And yet the desire to know, if left to itself, would produce none of the hoped-for good effects; it might grow into a vain curiosity, and this result must be guarded against by constant vigilance and care. There are few means more likely to awaken the interest of a child than to teach him to look attentively around him, to notice what he sees each day, and to try to understand it. For this kind of education no school is so good as nature and open-air instruction. There, each leaf, each flower, each insect may become an object full of interest if the child's attention can be called to it; but all that there is to say must be said naturally, and not as if it were a lesson. It will be an easy matter to win the child's attention if the teacher is interested in the lesson. If a flower is opened in order that its construction may be seen, or a seed examined, the child, whose curiosity will be excited, will want to know what is in the flower and what is the use of the seed. He will listen with interest to explanations which he can understand, and by which he will be shown the organization of the flower, the functions of each of its parts, why it fades so quickly when broken off the stem, and how a seed buried in the ground draws nourishment from it and becomes a plant. By making him observe how some seeds are provided with a species of light wings, and are carried about by the wind and blown here and there, whilst others are armed with points or hooks by which they are attached to the coats of animals, which carry them in this way far from the spot where the parent plant grew, he will learn to wonder at the foresight which has provided for the propagation and dissemination of plants. As occasion serves, he may be taught also that a plant which he looks on as useless, or even injurious, has its uses, such as the stinging-nettle, which stings the hands when carelessly taken hold of, but is wholesome food for some domestic birds. Animals offer a still wider scope for observation and instruction, and he may draw many a moral lesson from the habits of the animals and insects he sees constantly around him. He may learn what industry and activity are by watching a nest of ants bringing out their provisions to dry after a shower of rain; the spider, trying again and again to fasten its thread to some neighbouring branch, will teach him perseverance; and the squirrel, with its provision of nuts and acorns gathered together for the winter, will show him the use of prudence. But there is one lesson which children cannot learn too early, and then more by example than precept; and that is never to hurt the smallest and weakest animal. If the teacher steps aside to avoid treading on some harmless insect, the child will learn to follow his example, and to respect even the smallest living creature because it is the work of God. The lessons children learn during such walks as these, and the feelings aroused in them, are as good for their minds as they are for their hearts.

CAUTION.—Sherry ought to contain less acid than any other wine. Good claret, however, spite of its large proportion of natural acid, is not liable to cause acidity in the stomach. But there are clarets and clarets; if we are to believe late revelations the cheaper sorts are hardly wine at all.

NURSERY.—We are informed that Fennings' Children's Powders contain no morphia or opium in any form. They are thoroughly efficacious, as is proved by their immense sale.

ETNA.—Whilst using antéphélique milk, you may wash your face with soap as usual, as it would not in any way prevent the effect of the lotion, neither is a particular regimen of diet necessary; but in cases of rashes or eruptions, freckles, and in fact any skin complaints, acids are injurious. We must refer you to many of our former Journals, as well as to the directions given with every bottle of antephélique milk, for further directions.

No. 252.—THE CONSTANCE LAWLEY COSTUME.

Made-up Model, 5s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

H. MORTON-SHARP.—We are obliged by your letter, but we are not aware that Californian borax differs in any way from ordinary borax. We agree with you as to the beneficial effects of borax, but at the present season no preserver of milk would be largely useful. We may also observe that, according to our belief, there is a better preservative than borax, which will be described in due season in MYRA'S JOURNAL. We shall be glad to hear further from our correspondent at his leisure.

CECIL.—1. We would advise you to take a strong tonic, say citrate of iron and quinine, in five grain doses, thrice daily. Adopt also a generous diet, and take all the out-door exercise possible. We can scarcely recommend anything for the actual fainting fits; the only way is to remove their cause. 2. There is no perfume so fresh and reviving as Eau de Cologne, liberally used, nor can there be a more fashionable one.

MRS. J. N.—We are pleased to find that you appreciate our remarks on the insufficiency of corn flour, arrowroot, and all starches pure and simple, as a nutriment for infants. In answer to your inquiry, we believe that Dr. Ridge's food fully merits the high character claimed for it. It is based on scientific principles, and carefully prepared.

MAUDIE.—You can obtain pure Chinese black-leaf tea at 2s. per lb. of Lasenby Liberty, 218, Regent Street. It is no easy matter to get good tea at a moderate price, and that is why I recommend you to try this. The little Pekin vases are sent post free for 15 stamps; they are very pretty.

X. Y.—We cannot honestly tell you of a cure for whooping cough. We have heard of several nostrums said to be efficacious, but have no personal knowledge of them. Perhaps the following simple recipe is as good a palliative as any:—Ipecac wine, 3 drachms; dilute sulphuric acid, 1 drachm; syrup of poppies, 4 drachms; mix. Give from a quarter to one tea-spoonful in water every four hours—the dose, of course being regulated by the age of the child.

DOMESTIC.—1. With respect to the quality and preparation of chocolate, see answer to Economy in last month's MYRA. 2. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence and Mexican Chocolate are both of them excellent in quality and economical in price. 3. Gard's Plate Cloths, so often spoken of in this journal, far surpass any plate powder, both in the saving of time and labour, and in the effect produced.

MISS L. B.—You appear to confuse Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer with her Zylobalsamum. Both are excellent preparations, but the Restorer, as its name implies, is for bringing back the colour to grey hair, whereas the Zylobalsamum is a hair fluid for everyday use, in place of pomade.

MRS. ELTON.—Why not send your prescription to a first-class chemist and have it and the medicine returned by post? Any good London chemist will dispense it for you, or, better, we may refer you to the last page of Mr. Mason's Postal Toilet List, enclosed with the October Journal.

HETTY.—See answer to Mrs. John S., in MYRA'S JOURNAL for September.

VEGETARIAN.—1. The book you mean is Dr. Nicholl's "How to Live on 6d. a Day." 2. Franks and Co. prepare, under Dr. Nicholl's directions, a "Food of Health," which, with the additions of fruit, milk, eggs, &c., forms a perfect diet.

CRIPPLE.—Apply a few drops of tincture of steel to the toe-nail night and morning.

TO LADIES OF POSITION.—A quantity of the richest black gros grain Lyons silk, having been taken for debt, is offered for half its value in order to realise. Prices from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a yard, all full length. Unusual opportunity, as prices of good silks are daily increasing. Patterns post free. Any length cut, and money returned if not satisfactory. Address, W. and H. HERBERT, 17, York Place, Baker Street, London, W.—[ADVT.]

AUNTIE EMMA writes:—Are Mr. Mason's corn plaisters inconvenient to walk with inside the boots, or must an easy shoe be worn with them until a cure is effected?—[These corn plaisters take no room in the boot, and relieve pain at once.]

CAPPILLUS.—Muddiman's Spanish Hair Wash is a perfectly safe and sure mode of restoring weak hair and promoting its growth. Several ladies have used it, and tell me it is really efficacious.

CARE OF THE TEETH.—The National Dental Hospital is situate at 149, Great Portland Street; 80,000 poor persons since 1861 have been attended to, and numbers apply daily. One of the most interesting features of this hospital is that children of all ages are brought to the hospital to have their teeth put right, and saved from becoming deformed and destroyed. All this is done gratis. Some of our readers may be glad to know of the existence of such an institution. Ladies, both in town and country, would often be willing to send their servants or dependents, or poor friends, to have their "mouths seen to." Bad teeth are the causes of all kinds of ills affecting the general health. Like all other institutions, the Dental Hospital is in debt; but it offers, in our opinion, a good *quid pro quo* to subscribers. Thus, a subscription of one guinea annually gives the right of ten letters of recommendation every year; and of two guineas to twenty letters. This, we say, seems to us good value for the money.

ETIQUETTE.

VERA GENEVRA.—I have not heard that dropping your umbrella whilst walking with a gentleman had any peculiar significance; but there are so many "old wives'" tales that it is equally difficult to trace their origin as to believe their truth.

LITTLE MAGGIE.—1. If you are on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, give him your photograph, as he asks you; but I think, as you promised it conditionally that he gave you his, it would be better to wait until he does so. 2. All letters and presents are always returned, but an engagement need not be binding because they are not.

A COUNTRY LASSIE.—1. In offering an arm to a lady a gentleman presents his left arm, but it is not necessary for that reason to sit on his left side at dinner or supper. It is not etiquette for a gentleman to take the lady's arm. 2. A lady bows to a gentleman on his introduction to her, but does not shake hands, and the name of the person whom you wish to introduce should be first mentioned. 3. After an introduction the lady usually takes the initiative in conversation. 4. In introducing second sons it is necessary to add the Christian name when the elder brother or father are present. 5. At a wedding breakfast the bride puts the knife in the cake, and the chief bridesmaid cuts the first slice, but afterwards the groomsman undertakes the office for her. The bride and bridegroom's health is drank by the bride's father or guardian, and the bridegroom returns thanks; he then proposes the bridesmaids' health, which is acknowledged by the groomsman. A full description of a wedding breakfast, as well as the catering for a stated number of persons, is given in Mrs. Beeton's book of "Household Management."

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. M. W.—Helen Mildred is a very pretty name, and suitable to your little fair-haired child.

DIANA.—Size is used for fixing flower illumination on ivory and marble.

INQUISITIVE.—It was a printer's error; it should read "the host" precedes his guest to the dining-room, not the hostess, who invariably follows her guests.

No. 253.—COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

Made-up Models, 3*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MADAME MARIE BELVAL has removed to 7, CAVENDISH PLACE, Cavendish Square, and continues to give lessons in singing at her own or pupils' residences. Terms—three lessons, one guinea. A reduction made for schools and families.—[ADVT.]

LIVING IN PARIS.—I have made the experiment of living at the best hotel for English people, with the view of ascertaining if a lady (alone) can be really comfortable in hotel life. I find that at the GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE one is perfectly at home, and in the possession of advantages which every home does not enjoy. There is a superb reading-room, where ladies can pass their morning reading, writing, or working. They can breakfast in the restaurant or in their own bedroom, which, as my readers know, is always in France arranged as a sitting-room. At six o'clock precisely is the table d'hote, which consists of a well-cooked, well-served dinner—far more dishes and far more luxurious fare than I care for personally; the price of this dinner is six francs per head, and this price includes wine. Dinner a la carte can also be had, and is perhaps more economical for two ladies who do not take wine, as the portions for one person always suffice for two. English is spoken everywhere; there is a lift, by which, without charge, one can ascend to the highest floor. A regular service on each floor supplies one with attentive and excellent servants, one franc per head per day being charged for the servants. Post-office and telegraph in the house; letters brought to one's room the moment they arrive. Every paper of importance—English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Italian—can be had gratis in the reading-room. The grand staircase is like a garden; the ladies sit about in groups of an evening, and enjoy the gay scene. Hot and cold baths, douche and shower, and a salon de coiffure are on the third floor, at moderate prices. The prices of the bedrooms vary, according to their situation, from 4 and 5 francs to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 16 francs per day; one can have single or double-bedded rooms. Servants' rooms cost 2·50 francs, and are on the fifth floor. Sitting-rooms cost from 8 to 22 francs, according to their style and situation; but all, from the cheapest to the most recherché rooms, are spotlessly *clean*—a point of immense importance in my eyes. Arrangements for the winter months can be made with the chef du bureau, at a very considerable reduction from these prices to those who stop for a month. I have asked the chef du bureau to pay particular attention to any ladies who mention my name, and to take every care of them and their belongings. Space will not admit of a more detailed account of this wonderful hotel, which is like a little town, with its army of waiters, chambermaids, and workmen. I shall be pleased to give further particulars to any lady writing to me.

ON THE COMPLEXION. (Verbatim copy, on the merits of WALTON'S Kaloderma, by a lady who has used it for several years.)—The attributes of beauty, and the true means of cultivating, preserving, and enhancing it, are to be obtained by the proper use of WALTON'S Kaloderma. Its soothing, clearing, and cleansing, also healing properties, render it a most important toilette accessory and household companion, not only as a beautifier of the skin, but also as a healer and perfect restorer in cases of erysipelas, rashes, sallowness, rough skin, sunburn, pimples, tan, redness, freckles, and in fact any annoyances or irritation of the skin. All persons of well-regulated minds desire to cherish one of the most goodly boons of nature—its ornamental and most ornamental and coveted charm—a transparent beautiful skin and colour. Ladies visiting the seaside, or after returning, will find the Kaloderma a great luxury. To be had of any chemist or perfumer, or post free for 33 stamps from the proprietor, T. WALTON, analytical chemist, Haverstock Hill, London. West End Agents—Sanger and Son, 150, Oxford Street, W. Butler and Crispe, 4, Cheapside; Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris, &c.—[ADVT.]

L. TAYLOR.—We do not undertake to recommend apartments, but there is a book published, to be had at all railway stations, with a list of various apartments in it, and a catalogue of their prices attached.

PRIZE NEEDLES.—Ladies should ask their draper for HARPER'S Prize Needles in patent wrappers—one packet is worth a dozen of many that are sold. If any difficulty is experienced in obtaining them, a sample 100 will be sent direct on receipt of nine stamps. HARPER'S Needle Cases are not only elegant in design, but useful, being furnished with best needles only. When you are purchasing a Needle Case, see that HARPER'S name is on the packets of needles. May be obtained at all wholesale houses throughout the world, and at the Phœnix Works, Redditch, England. London Offices: 11 and 12, Goldsmith Street, Wood Street, E.C.—[ADVT.]

PAINTING ON CHINA.—Mindful of a promise to a correspondent to collect, if possible, some hints on the subject of painting on china, we have turned over all available sources of information, and the following is the result. The colours employed for painting on china are prepared from oxides of various metals, such as reds and browns from iron, blues from cobalt, greens from chromium, turquoise from copper. China is always decorated on the glaze; the colours are mixed with oil of aniseed and "fat oil." This last is a technical term, and when there is any difficulty in procuring the oil it can be made in the following way:—Take a saucer, saturate it with turpentine, and when dry fill it again and expose it to the rays of the sun until the turpentine is as thick as honey. The saucer will have to be refilled several times before even a moderate quantity of fat oil is obtained. If the colours cannot be procured ready ground they should be ground in turpentine with a glass muller, and then allowed to dry. Care must be taken that any piece intended for decoration is quite perfect, without any flaws in the glaze or body, or all the labour spent upon it may be in vain, and the piece may crack or break whilst firing. Camel's-hair or marten pencils are best for painting on china. A little practice is necessary to form an idea of the quantity of fat oil to be used; but, as a rule, about one-third of the quantity of the colour will be found the correct proportion. To this add a few drops of aniseed, but apply this carefully, as only just a little is required. Mix the whole well together until it is perfectly smooth, and it will be found that the palette-knife lifts easily from it. Should, however, the colour appear to pull the knife it is a sure sign that too much fat oil has been used, in which case a little more colour and aniseed must be added. Should the colour be too thin to work pleasantly it is only necessary to gently breathe on it to bring it to a proper consistency. Avoid mixing too much colour at once, and endeavour to get it in the centre of your slab. Should any colour remain be careful to place it where no dust can reach it, and when required again for use hold it for a minute to the fire, and then moisten it with aniseed. Be careful not to use too much fat oil, as an excess causes the colour to run in firing. There are other ways of mixing the colours, but those mentioned are by far the best, as the colour dries quickly, and it is not so apt to "lift," when applying dark shades or retouching, as when other mediums are applied. In mixing yellows use an ivory paper-knife instead of the steel palette-knife, which destroys the colour. It should be borne in mind that the firing will cause the colours to appear a little lighter than they do before, and they must therefore be applied accordingly.

Will MYRA kindly tell ISABEAU how to pronounce the words "Magyar" and "Aryan." Isabeau would also like to know what "Camisoles" are?—1. Magg-yar. 2. Air-i-an. 3. Camisoles are the short longcloth and cambric jackets worn by French women in early morning, and by some over the chemise in place of night-dress. They are usually trimmed at the collar and front; but the garniture is never continued all round the camisole, which resembles a short night-gown, and has long sleeves with trimmed wrists.

CAMPBELTOWN.—I can only recommend you to send the feathers to be cured at a feather-dresser's; but perhaps some of our correspondents can help you, so insert your question. "Would MYRA or some of her correspondents tell me how to cure the feathers of foreign birds?"

MIDGIE.—No other rings should be worn on the same finger with the engagement ring.

BULGARIAN FUND.—AUNTIE EMMA is thanked for her kind letter and subscriptions.

ABBE.—"You and I" are personal pronouns, and your doubt is as to when they should be used, and when "you and me." We presume you want to know when they should be used together, in which case it is only necessary to consider between *I* and *me*, because *You* remains the same. It is not difficult, although mistakes in this connection are frequent enough. *I* is the nominative case, *me* is the accusative; *I* governs and precedes, *me* is governed and follows; thus: it is correct to say *I* love *you*; it is incorrect to say *You* love *I*, it should be, *You* love *me*. It is correct to say, *You* and *I* like MYRA; it is incorrect to say *You* and *me* love MYRA. Sometimes the difficulty occurs after the conjunction *than*. People say, you know better than *me*; this is wrong, they should say, you know better than *I*; the reason is obvious, because the verb "know" is understood to be coming after the I; thus, *You* know better than *I* know; clearly, you would never say, *You* know better than *me* know. After the conjunction *as*, it is the same thing; you must not say he can cook as well as *me*, but you must say he can cook as well as *I*, that is to say, as well as *I* can cook. If there are any more ways in which you have a doubt as to when you should use *me* and when you should use *I*, it will be a pleasure to me to assist, so that you may know as much as I.

NO. 254.—THE CLEVELAND COSTUME.

Made-up Model, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

GRACEFUL MANNERS.—HENRIETTE C. writes as follows:—To those who are satisfied with a superficial observance the reason why some attain a graceful manner, whilst others (do what they will) appear awkward and lack grace, is a paradox. Let us endeavour to solve the problem, and see how a graceful bearing can be attained. Did it ever occur to you that movements, to be graceful, must never be hurried? See the bustling little woman; does she ever appear graceful? She runs, never glides gracefully along. In her hurried movements she universally blunders, knocks over anything not so heavy as herself, spills wines, soups, and everything she handles, snatches up things and throws them down, instead of taking up and gently laying down. And in this it is apparent that the hurried movement is not a graceful one. The run up and down stairs—that vulgar movement so universal among the ill-bred—is the very opposite to a graceful and majestic carriage. Note the movements of the cat, how gracefully she glides along the sharp glass-armed wall, and let those who would attain grace learn a lesson. Hurry and bustle invariably bring about accidents, and no saving of time is attained. The small things which, taken collectively, make anything look well or ill are overlooked. Finally, we would advise everyone addicted to hurry to learn to do everything slowly and carefully, and she will find not only more time on her hands, but everything done in better taste, and herself transformed from the bustling to the graceful woman. But it must be remembered that doing everything carefully and slowly does not imply a dawdling or a drawling way. No one is less graceful than the habitual dawdler.

MARRIED WOMEN'S EARNINGS.—A SOLICITOR says:—Will you allow me through your columns to point out that by Section 1 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1870, it is enacted as follows:—"The wages and earnings of any married woman acquired or gained by her after the passing of this Act in any employment, occupation, or trade in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband, and also any money or property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill, and all investments of such wages, earnings, money, or property, shall be deemed, or taken to be, property held and settled to her separate use, independent of any husband to whom she may be married, and her receipts alone shall be a good discharge for such wages, earnings, money and property"? Consequently there is now no necessity, in order that the earnings of a married woman may be protected from her husband, that she should obtain an order from a police magistrate for that purpose, or that such order, if obtained, should be registered in a county court or anywhere else. [We hope few of our many readers may be glad to learn this.]

E. B. says:—MADGE would be glad if MYRA would inform her, through her valuable Journal, if she can give any information respecting the "Nose Machines" so extensively advertised in the "Christian World," whether they really are of any use, and if she cannot, could any of her numerous correspondents?—[Mr. Alex. Ross supplies this machine; write to 248, High Holborn, for the pamphlet on the subject. Mr. Ross professes to cure ill-shaped noses in a short space of time; we do not know of anyone who has tried the machine.]

FROSTBITTEN will be greatly obliged if MYRA can tell her how to obtain the skeletons of leaves and fruit. She has tried lime and water without any effect. FROSTBITTEN owes MYRA many thanks for the interest afforded by her Journal. [Perhaps some of our readers can help FROSTBITTEN with their experience.]

LIZZIE.—You do not say where the hotel or boarding-house is wanted, whether in town or country, so that it is impossible for us to recommend one.

"HEAVY DAMAGES."—Nothing can compensate for a set of decayed or discoloured teeth, which will mar the beauty of the loveliest face. Ladies should, therefore, use regularly ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, which preserves the teeth from decay, and imparts to them a pearly whiteness, and to the breath a sweet fragrance. Sold by all Chemists, &c.—[ADVT.]

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS.—Paper collars and cuffs for ladies and gentlemen. Samples and lists for six stamps.—EDWARD TANN, 308, High Holborn.—[ADVT.]

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best dentifrice for whitening and preserving the teeth, preventing and arresting their decay, strengthening the gums, and for giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. 2*s*. 9*d*. per box. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL for the hair. Price 3*s*. 6*d*., 7*s*., and family bottles, equal to four small, 10*s*. 6*d*.—Of all chemists, perfumers, and hairdressers.—[ADVT.]

TWEEDSIDE SISTERS.—The matron of the Earlswood Idiot Asylum would, I believe, gratefully accept your music, as the poor inmates are exceedingly fond of it, and it is said to exercise a beneficial influence over them.

PET AND PUSSIE.—Will you kindly tell us how we can make the soles of our boots waterproof. We always take your magazine, and find it so very useful, especially the patterns on the diagram sheet. They fit us beautifully.—[I believe that shoemakers supply a material called Dubbin for waterproofing boots; but if you dissolve indiarubber in spirit, and paint the interstices of the soles, and the soles as well, no water will get through.]

VOYAGER.—1. The shortest sea-passage is the Dover and Calais route, but Folkestone and Boulogne is best. 2. We have heard Bowen's Tonic-Saline very highly commended as a preventive of sea-sickness.

A. D. E. B.—Mourning is worn for an uncle from three to six months.

NOIR ESTELLE writes:—Your journal is to us country ladies simply invaluable. I visit, and try to induce all my friends to subscribe. I have already succeeded beyond my expectations. I am very glad you are such a help, and now I want you to help me. Will you tell me where I can get a cheap mangle? or will any of your readers exchange one for anything?—[We insert your kind letter, as some of our correspondents may be able to help you in this; we are sorry we are unable to do so.]

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.—I am sorry to hear of your trouble, but cannot recommend any institution to send an unmanageable grown-up daughter to if she is beyond school years. In your case I should endeavour to win her confidence, and this can only be done by trying to enter into her feelings and wishes; you must compassionate her faults, and even when obliged to frustrate her wishes show that you regard her happiness, and do not willingly give pain. By these gentle means you may do an incalculable amount of good without having recourse to harsh measures.

BOOKS.

NO NAME says:—Dear MYRA—if you will excuse my calling you so, for you seem like an unknown friend—will you kindly tell me in this month's Supplement, how often the Lily Volumes are published, and when the next, No. 4, will be ready?—[Every four months; four volumes are now ready.]

NEEDLEWORK.

BLANKET AND SKEWER.—It is difficult to suggest anything individually tempting to gentlemen for your fancy bazaar, as you say you have slippers, cigar-cases, and braces already supplied by your friends; but I should think comforters and warm mittens would find favour this time of the year, and small note-cases, either worked or plainly made in American cloth, bound with ribbon, are also generally liked.

HEATHER BELL.—Much obliged for your letter. I will remember the address should any further inquiries on the subject be made.

MISS T. says:—MYRA would greatly oblige if she could give the address of any one who can re-foot silk stockings.—[Will any reader do this?]

ASPEN.—We will continue to give netting patterns, and are glad our readers find them so useful.

No. 253.—WINTER MANTLE.

Made-up Model, 3s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

J. S.—Mohair wool for crocheting shawls can be bought of Mesdames le Boutillier, 125, Oxford Street.

M. EDWARDS.—The name of an instruction-book for knitting socks was given in last month's Journal. See answer to THE MOTHER OF FOUR BOYS.

A WORKER.—Messrs. Briggs and Ashcroft's tracing-papers can be had of Mesdames le Boutillier, 125, Oxford Street, London.

GENTLEMAN'S UNDERSHIRT.—Pins No. 17 and No. 16. In Imperial silk. It requires 1 lb. all but 2 oz. It is knitted with two pins. With pins No. 16, cast on 267 stitches, and knit 4 rows as follows:—3 plain, 3 purl, then 4 rows more, reversing the stitches, *e.g.*, plain over the purl and vice versa. Continue these 8 rows till you have done 8 checks, or 2 inches. Then knit in garter stitch a length of 24 inches; then one inch of checks as at the beginning. The stitches must now be divided for the shoulders and neck. Continue knitting the check stitch as before, but knit garter stitch, a length of 16 inches. Add 2 inches or 8 checks, of 3 purl, 3 plain, and cast off. Seam up the sides, leaving about 9 inches open at the shoulder for the sleeve. Finish the opening at the right side as follows:—Pick up all the edge stitches, and knit 1 inch or 4 checks of 3 plain, 3 purl; cast off, and sew it down on the wrong side to strengthen it, and then sew on 3 buttons. Make 3 loops on the opposite side in the same silk. For the sleeve, cast on 222 stitches, viz., 174 for the sleeve, and 48 for the gusset. Knit a length of 4 inches or 16 checks, 2 plain, 3 purl, as before; then cast off 48 stitches for the gusset. Then with the remaining stitches knit 1 inch more in the check stitch, but begin to decrease by knitting the 3rd and 4th first stitches together, and the 3rd and 4th last stitches of the row together. This decreasing must continue for 13 inches, with an inch between each. After the inch in the check stitch is completed, the remainder must be done in garter stitch (only remembering the intakes) for 12 inches. Then knit 1 inch more, and then with needles No. 17 knit 2 inches or 9 checks, 3 plain, 3 purl, as before, for the wrist; then cast off. If there are an uneven number of stitches, before beginning the check stitch reduce them till you have the right number for the checks. It is more convenient to use a third pin, as the number of stitches is so great that they are liable to fall off the end of the needle.

HENRIETTE.—Briggs and Ashcroft's transferring papers are as useful for braiding as for embroidery. The traced pattern is placed on the material with the blue side downwards, an iron is then lightly passed over, and the pattern, by this simple means, is correctly and clearly drawn on the fabric. These papers can be had by order at all fancy depositories, and of Mr. Williamson, Leighton Buzzard.

DIAGRAMS.—If you attend to the rules for taking the patterns off the diagram sheet you will find no difficulty. You will require a tracing-wheel (post free 2s.) and tissue paper; six sheets of large size will be sent you for 7 stamps, post free. Place your tissue paper *under* the diagram sheet, and follow the rules given on it.

MISS MAYO.—See replies to EMBROIDERERS, October.

T. S.—Can anyone tell me of a good recipe for knitting gentlemen's socks in silk?—[We will shortly do so.]

LADY'S STOCKING. (Full size.)—Materials required—Four No. 16 steel needles and rather less than 2¼ oz. of Imperial silk. Cast on 116 stitches on 3 needles; knit 38 rows of 1 purl, 1 plain. Then increase 1 stitch for seam stitch, and knit plain for 13½ inches, including the rib. Then decrease for the calf thus:—Decrease 1 stitch each side of the seam; stitch every fifth row 17 times. This ought to leave 82 stitches; with these knit 64 plain rounds for the ankle. Then divide for the heel as follows:—Take 21 stitches each side of the seam stitch (42 in all), leaving 40 on the centre needle; knit backwards and forwards, plain and purl alternately, 42 times. Turn the heel as follows:—Knit 21 stitches, then the seam stitch, which is not made again; knit 6 stitches beyond it, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn back, purl 15 stitches, knit 2 together, knit 1. Continue decreasing thus till only 14 stitches are left on the needle. Then pick up 20 side stitches on each of the short needles, adding 7 stitches to each from those left from the heel, so that there are 27 stitches on each needle; knit 3 plain rounds. Then form the instep by decreasing 1 stitch at the beginning of right-hand needle, and 1 at the end of left needle. Repeat this 6 times knitting 1 plain round between each intake. This divides the foot equally, there being 40 stitches each side. Knit 72 plain rounds. Decrease for the toe by knitting 2 together at beginning and end of long needle; repeat this for the other two needles, so that the decreasings should be exactly opposite each other. Knit 2 rounds between each decreasing, and continue thus till only 32 stitches in all are left; then cast off.

CUISINE.

MIROTON OF APPLES.—Choose eight or ten sound apples, peel them and core them, cut them in slices, and let them soak for three or four hours in a dish, with powdered sugar and cinnamon, half a glassful of brandy, and the juice of a lemon and then let them drain. Take a dish that may be put in the oven, cover the bottom with apple and apricot marmalade, and place the slices of apple round and above this, in the shape of a dome. Bake the apples for half an hour in the oven, or place them on hot coals, with fire above and beneath.

HOUSEWIFE—To make a fondu you break a certain quantity of eggs into a dish, and having weighed them you take a piece of Gruyère or Parmesan weighing one-third of what the eggs do, and a piece of butter weighing one-sixth of the weight of the eggs. Instead of using one of these kinds of cheese only, the two kinds may be mixed in equal quantities. The eggs are put in a saucepan with the scraped cheese, the butter, and a little pepper; and as soon as they are placed on the fire they must be constantly and quickly stirred with a wooden spoon until they begin to bind. The fondu is then taken off the fire, without stopping the stirring, and is put in a dish and served as hot as possible.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

THE new modes are by no means eccentric or conspicuous. There is a decided change in the shape of bonnets, in the outlines of the tournures, and in the materials used for dresses and for mantles; an enormous choice in trimmings, so great as to be very puzzling. Armures, satin, and satin-striped armures are much worn for rich toilettes, for wedding or for dinner dresses; these are made in very dark shades or in extremely light colours—no medium tints to be seen. A rich satin ground of all dark or of all light colour is broché, with raised velvet of a contrasting shade—maroon upon dark blue, deep olive green upon light tilleul green, for example. I must mention that this said tilleul is *the* fashionable colour for dressy and evening toilette. It is that pale yellow but clear green of the young lime leaf in early spring, and can be worn with nearly any other colour. Striped velvet and armure is much seen, and striped red and blue, both in silks, in satins, and in satin striped with velvet. It is effective, but most remarkable, and certainly not an advisable mélange to select; still it *is* la mode, and will be worn by many. Very dark blue, striped with white and with red, is also much in vogue. Two styles of dresses are now made with these fabrics; the richness of the tissue forbidding drapery and retroussis, for of these the *Grand Monde* is tired; so for morning and evening wear the plain classical dress is adopted, while for the streets and for walking the costume (polonaise and skirt) is worn. The plain dress is, however, plain only as regards the skirt; the corsage is cut with immensely deep basques, which are edged with deep chenille or fancy fringe, and often bordered with the embroidery which is now so much worn. The corsage has at least seven seams in the back; the sleeves, trimmed to the elbow, are very tight, so that the shape of the arm is displayed. The skirts fit tightly round the body, the train very long for full dress, but moderately so for walking and visiting toilettes. All the train, or demi-train, is arranged in a "fan" by gathers, by ordinary couturières; but Madame Morison, who is the authority in these matters, makes her skirts with a clever arrangement of pleatings, by which the fan train follows the bearer without any arrangement of jupon beneath. The Dubarry Costume, designed by Madame Morison (14, Rue d'Antin), is a very elegant example of the new style. It can be copied in cashmere or merino, in silk or velveteen. Skirt with a fan train (I had almost written fan-tail; it is by no means dissimilar to the peacock tail when trailed). Very deep cuirasse bodice of the same material as that chosen for the skirt; above this a scarf is placed, which is kept in place by concealed buttons; the scarf extends to the edge of the dress in front, is draped at the back, and forms a coquille falling in large graceful folds over the train. The scarf is, in fact, a simplified tunic; the model is simple, but extremely stylish. Another dress, called Le Ninon, also from Madame Morison, is useful as employing a smaller quantity of material than is usually required. A Princess dress is crossed by a plain scarf in front, which scarf is knotted at the back, and forms a train outlined by wide embroidery in coloured silk upon the ground of the toilette. The whole of the scarf is outlined by embroidery, and the front lower edge has a chenille fringe matching the embroidery. The prettiest and most economical walking dresses are certainly to be found at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre. They are arranged in series, according to their style and prices. These dresses are called demi-confectionnés (or half made), but they are really far more than half made, for the whole of the trimming is finished. A pattern is given of the costume, as well as a coloured plate showing the design. The shape is stylish, and the amount of material given is amply sufficient for the execution of the model. The first of the series is made of striped woollen tissue; plain skirt, very long polonaise, trimmed with bias to match the colour of the dress. This costume can be had in all shades at 29*s.* Even the buttons, thirty in number, are given. The next of the series is composed of fine striped woollen cloth, and consists of skirt and polonaise with plain sleeves; all the trimmings are made, and 80 buttons given, for the modest price of 37*s.* Another series of dresses:—The polonaise, with Princess front, is buttoned upon the back, which is slightly draped. This dress is really curious in its details. There are 16 mètres of plain and striped melissa, 5 mètres for the flounce, 5 mètres of trimming for the polonaise, 2 cuffs, 1 pocket, and 80 buttons; all this for 48*s.*, in any colour my readers choose. The fourth series has a striped skirt with flounce, a plain tunic with striped bows, paletot of the new shape, with bias garniture and striped sleeves and collar; the price is 45*s.* The fifth series is more elaborate in garniture; a gathered flounce, 90 buttons, corded trimming. The material is called *Laine Granite*, and is very pretty; the price is 52*s.* only. The other rayons of this famous house are mentioned elsewhere, but I consider that these walking costumes will be of much interest to my readers. Cloth mantles are worn with every style of dress, when the paletot does not match the costume.

No. 256.—THE JULIA COSTUME.

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

For afternoon and evening wear there are exquisite collarettes and fichus. The collarettes are made of a pleating of crêpe lisse, veiled with lace, and a jabot for the front of the bodice. The jabot is composed of silver gauze, in a very pale shade of blue, pink, &c., mingled with lace and finished off with a bow. The arrangement can, of course, be varied, but the same ornaments must always be placed in the sleeves. A very pretty fichu may be made as follows: a pleating of crêpe lisse is put on to a band of organdi muslin two inches wide; a rosette of white lace is placed at the foot of the pleating behind, and the lace then forms a coquillé below the pleating, and the whole is finished off with a bow of ribbon. The under-sleeve is made in the same way, to be worn with the Louis XV. sleeve, for evening wear.

Breton costumes are still in vogue. A very elegant one is made of dark blue serge, and consists of a tunic and long bodice; the tunic is edged with cream-coloured braid, and has a large pleated fold at the back, draped *à la paysanne* by a wide band of cream-coloured embroidery worked on serge, and edged with braid; each end of the band is ornamented with a row of mother-of-pearl buttons. Long pocket parements at the sides of the tunic are also ornamented with buttons. The bodice is a cuirasse paletot, edged with cream-colour, and opening over a waistcoat, which is joined to the fronts on one side, and trimmed at the top with cream-coloured embroidery, edged with tassels to match; the same trimming at the edge of the waistcoat. The bodice is fastened all down the side, and a line of buttons in groups is placed at the edge. Buttons on the turned-down collar and on the sleeve parements. Red may be used instead of cream-colour with very good effect.

MYRA.

Paris, Oct. 20.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY.

November, 1876.

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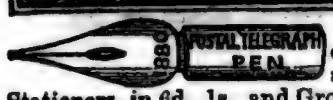

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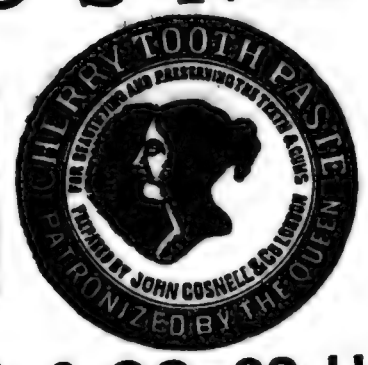
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POST-ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Orders by Post receive the most careful and prompt attention. Patterns and Descriptions, and every information, sent by Return of Post. All Goods securely packed, and forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, India, America, or the Colonies.

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In all Colours, for Ladies, Single and Double Buttons. SINGLE BUTTONS, 2s. per pair. DOUBLE BUTTONS, 2s. 9d. per pair. THREE BUTTONED ditto (in Shades of Drab only), 3s. 3d. per pair.

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A great variety of all the newest Spring Shades now in Stock, and Ladies who have not yet worn these Gloves would do well to make a trial.

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WELLINGTON SERGE
(In Navy-Blue, Black, and Various Colours).

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NEEDLE-WORK DESIGNS.

No. 123.—Fancy Netting.

1st row.—Plain netting.

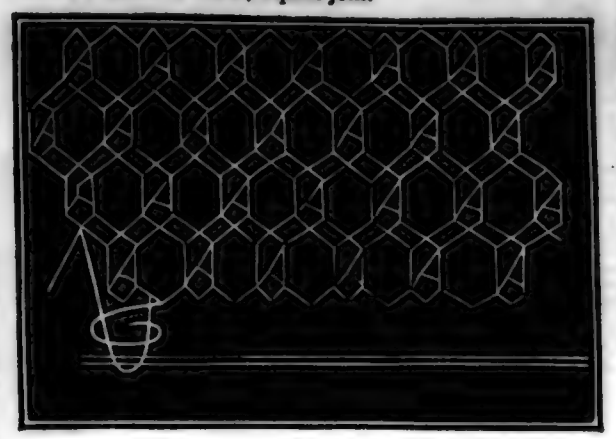
2nd row.—Put the needle through the first stitch as usual. Do not work it, but draw through it the second stitch, through the loop of which draw the first, and net it in the ordinary way; this forms a twisted stitch, and makes the next stitch but a very little loop formed of part of the second stitch. Repeat this throughout the row.

3rd row.—Plain netting.

4th row.—Net one plain, then repeat the second row, beginning the twisting with the second and third loops.

5th row.—Plain.

Repeat these rows as often as required.



No. 123.—Fancy Netting.

No. 124.—Bouquet Embroidered in Crewel Work.

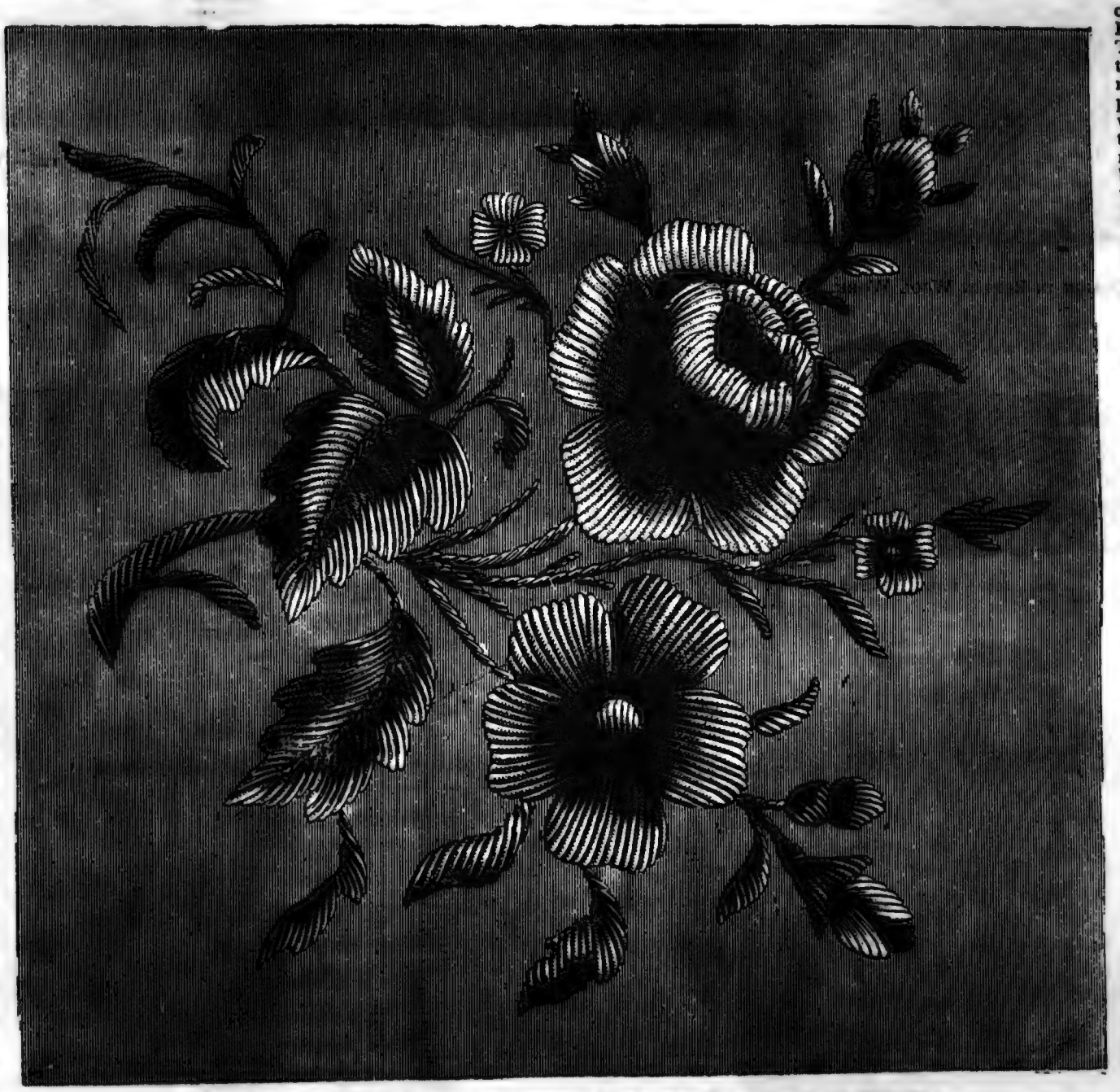
This bouquet may be worked in wool or silk, or even in chenille. As the stalks are rather prominent, and it would take a great deal of silk to stuff them, this padding might be done with black or white cotton, according to the colour of the silks used.

The design may be used for a variety of purposes; for filling the panels of a jardinière, for a pin cushion, a sachet, or the sides of a portfolio. If worked with crewels on coarse linen it would serve for portières, curtains, or table-covers; for this purpose the bouquet would be repeated at regular intervals, or arranged as a border.

No. 125.—Design in Berlin Wool Work.

No. 126.—Band for Applique or Embroidery for Dress or Furniture Trimming.

Band of application, which can be made use of for any trimming purposes, as the design suits with all styles and can be worked in any colours. The design is first traced on very thin paper, pricked, and transferred to darkbrown cloth by means of powdered starch or rice. The edges are cut out with very sharp scissors, and the cloth appliquéd on a lighter shade of cloth or on coarse linen. It may be used for dresses or for a small chair, a cushion, or even for curtains, but for the latter purpose the design will require to be twice the size given.



No. 124.—Group of Flowers in Crewel Work for Embroidery on Dresses.

No. 127.—Crochet D'Oyley.

1st row: 24 chain join.

2nd row: Eighteen chain; loop into second stitch of first row, six chain, loop into seventh, stitch of eighteen chain, twelve chain loop into fourth stitch of first row, repeat to end of row. The last long loop is made by turning the cotton three times over the needle; join.

3rd row: 4 chain, 1 treble into second stitch, last row 1 chain, 1 treble, repeat, leaving forty treble at end of row.

4th row; 9 chain, loop into third treble, repeat join, leaving twenty loops.

5th row: 11 chain, loop into fifth chain of last row, 4 chain, 1 double, 1 treble into stitch between loops of last row, 4 chain, loop into fifth chain of second loop, repeat join.

6th row: 5 chain, double, treble into loop of last row, 5 chain, loop into double, treble, repeat join.

7th row: Work up 5 chain of last row, 11 chain, miss 1 chain, double crochet into next 4, pass the thread under chain and double, crochet twice round to make leaf, 6 chain, loop into double, treble, 11 chain, repeat join.

8th row: Work up chain and half of leaf, 12 chain, loop into second leaf, repeat join.

9th row: 4 chain, 1 treble into second stitch of last row, repeat three times, 4 chain, loop into long just made, 1 chain, 1 treble, repeat join.

10th row: 15 chain, loop into treble over leaf, repeat join.

11th row: 12 double crochet into loop, 5 chain, 4 double crochet, 5 chain, 4 double crochet, 5 chain, 12 double crochet, repeat join.

Nos. 128 and 129.—Passementerie.

Passementerie or gimp ornaments are now so much the fashion for trimming ladies' and children's dresses and mantles that many of our readers may be glad to learn the way to make patterns and borders of this sort themselves. We therefore propose to give some instructions on the subject, and illustrate our lessons with engravings.

Nos. 128 and 129 are borders formed of plain round gimp cord, intertwined and knotted as in the illustrations.

No. 129 is made with only one piece of cord, and is begun by forming two round loops opposite to each other. The other end of the cord is then passed downwards through one loop first, and through the other as in button-hole stitch, but very loosely, so as to form a new loop each time. Thus, in continuing this border, the cord would be passed first through the loop marked by a dot, and next through the one marked by a cross.

No. 128 is also worked with a single piece of cord over a large steel hair-pin. A knot must be made at one end of the cord and placed in the centre between the prongs of the pin, then form a loop, pass it within the knot, and throw it over the pin. The rest of the work is done in the same way, but the piece of cord must always be held in the same hand—either right or left. The letter A shows one of the loops just passed through the previous one, and the letter B shows the end of the cord which will form the next loop. When the pin is quite covered, slip off all the first part of the pattern, and then proceed as before.

No. 130.—Lady's Sleeveless Jacket.

Materials required: 2 wooden pins, No. 9, and 3 long skeins of single black Berlin wool, and 1 scarlet ditto.

With black wool cast on 144 stitches. Knit one plain row. The jacket is knitted throughout in ribbed knitting. 1 plain, 1 purl. (This will not be mentioned again, but must be remembered, because when we say knit, we mean 1 plain, 1 purl.

Knit 12 rows, plain and purl.

13th row: Knit 24 stitches, make 1 (by putting the wool round the needle), knit 42 stitches, make 1, knit 16, make 1, knit 42, make 1, knit 24.

The alternate rows are done without increasing.

15th row: Knit 25, make 1, knit 42, make 1, knit 18, make 1, knit 42, make 1, knit 25.

17th row: Knit 26, make 1, knit 42, make 1, knit 20, make 1, knit 42, make 1, knit 26.

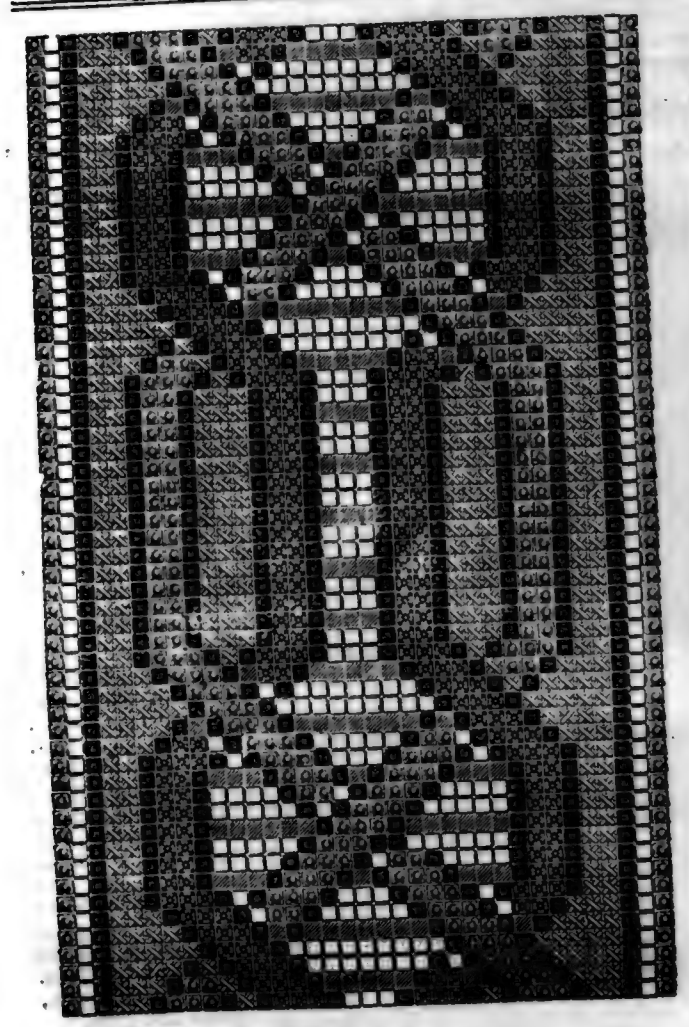
Continue thus till there are 22 rows with holes and 22 alternate ones—44 in all. But there must be an increase in the front of 6 stitches during the 44 rows, which must be done thus:—At the 43rd row (from the beginning of the work) if an increasing row, if not take the next row,* work 13 stitches from the front, make 1, knit 1, make 1. Continue as usual and work back. Next row repeat this, but work 14 stitches before increasing. Repeat these rows, three from †; but work 6 rows between each increase.

For the front knit 62 stitches backwards and forwards, 1 plain, 1 purl, for 30 rows.

31st row: Cast off 5 stitches (this must be at the beginning of a row), the rest of row as usual, 1 plain, 1 purl.

32nd row: Reduce for the neck, by taking two together at the end of the row, next to the cast-off stitches. Reduce thus for 33 rows, and cast off for the shoulder.

Cast off 20 stitches under the arm, and take up the 60 stitches between the holes for the back, and those on the other side beyond the holes, answering to what you

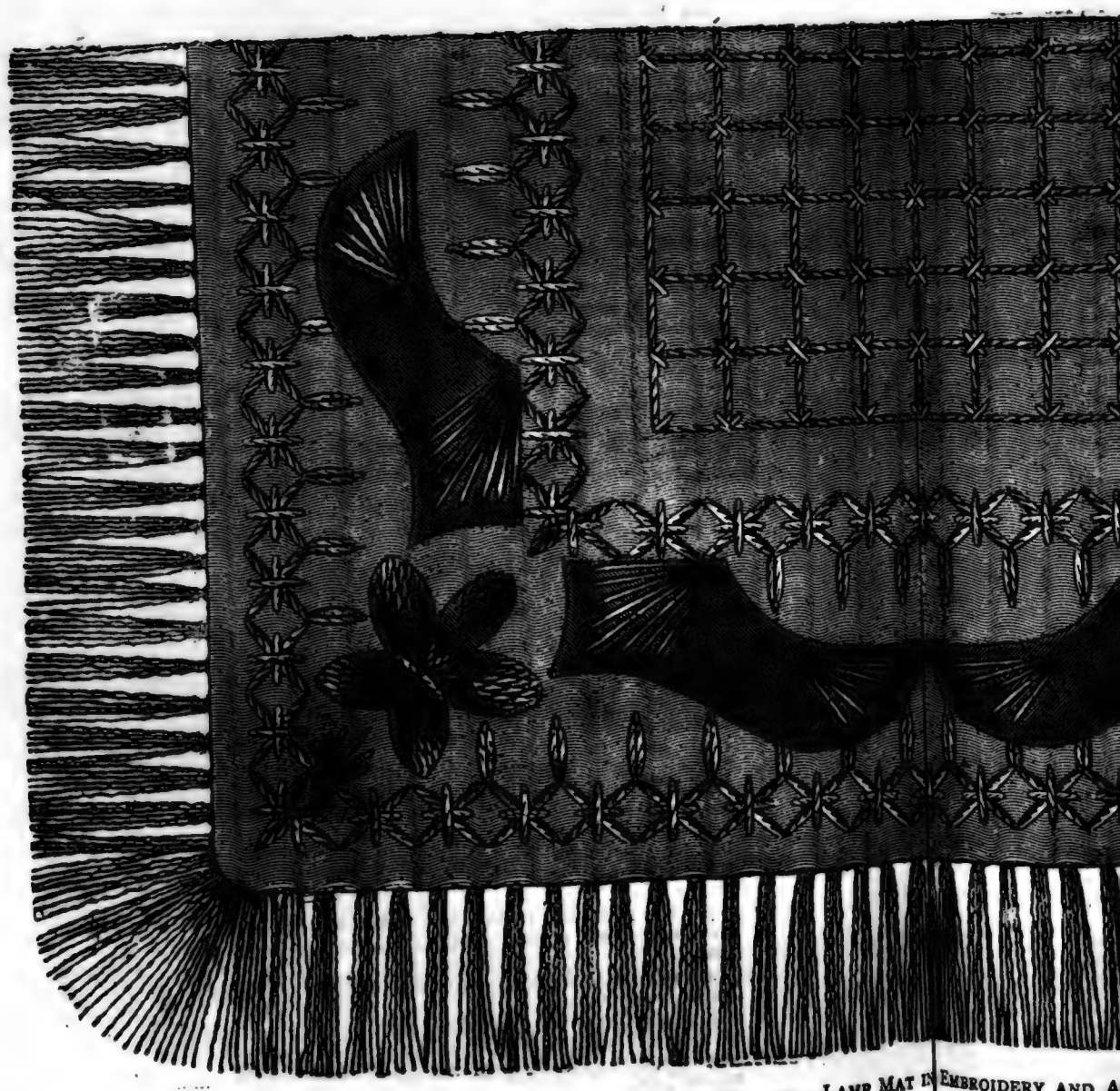


No. 125.—Design in Berlin Wool Work.

No. 126.—Band for Applique or Embroidery for Dress or Furniture
Designed by Madame Le Boutillier, Oxford Street.

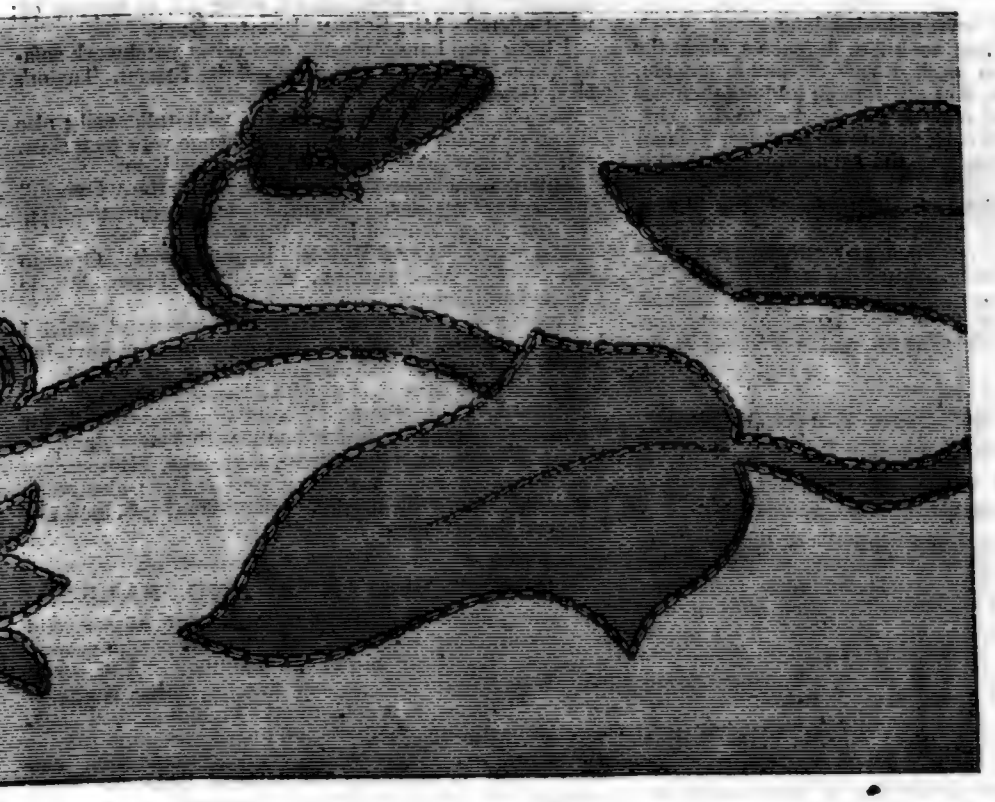
No. 128.—Passementerie.

No. 130.—Lady's Sleeveless Jacket.



No. 131.—Lamp Mat in Embroidery and A

We beg to recommend Messrs. WALTER EVANS and CO. for every kind of Croc



NITURE TRIMMING.
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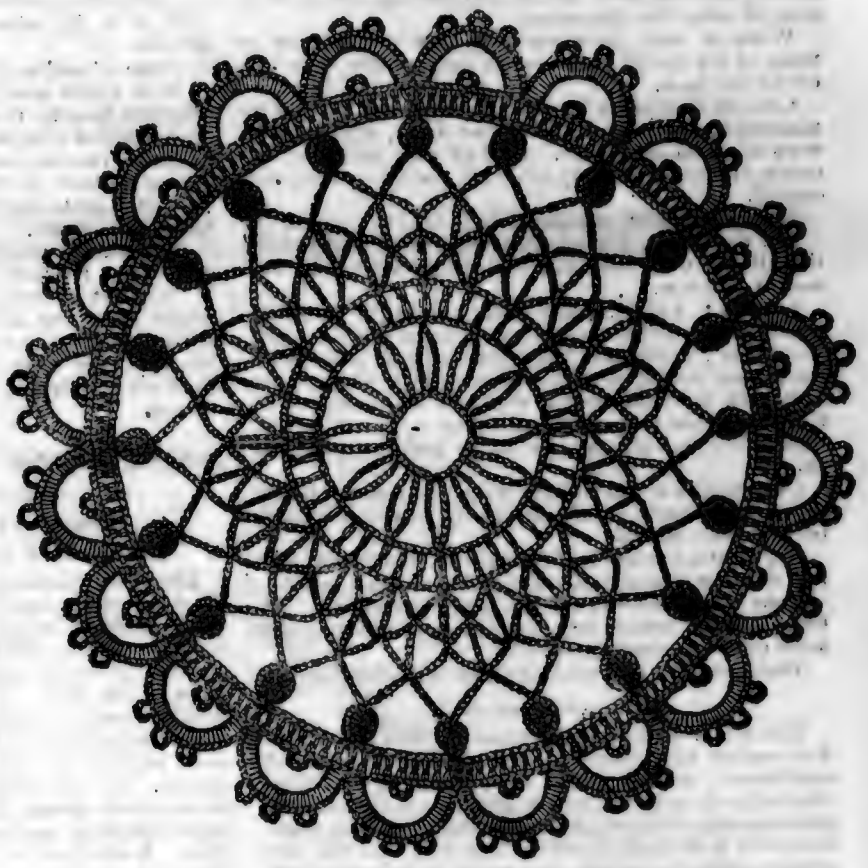
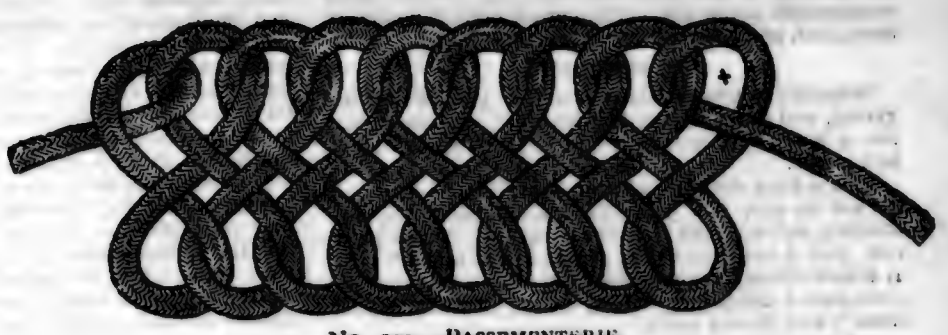


No. 127.—CROCHET ROSETTE.



No. 129.—PASSEMENTERIE.

AND APPLIQUE.

No. 132.—CHILD'S KNITTED FROCK.

Crochet and Knitting Cotton, Embroidery and Macramé Lace Thread.

already have on your needle (but leaving the 20 to be cast off under the other arm).

Work 16 rows, plain and purl, then decrease for 40 rows, at the end of each row for the shoulder, then cast off for the neck.

Cast off 20 stitches for the other arm, and take the remaining 62 stitches for the second front, and work 30 rows as on the other side. Cast off 5 for neck, and decrease at the end of every alternate row for 33 rows, and cast off.

Sew the shoulders together.

For the border, join on with scarlet wool, and pick up the stitches round the waist and up the two fronts, and work 1 purl row.

2nd row: 1 plain, 1 purl, but on the right-hand side make a button-hole every third stitch, as follows: knit 3 together; in the next stitch put the wool three times round the needle, and in the succeeding row knit the first part, purl the second, and knit the third part of this stitch. Do 4 more rows as follows:—2 plain, 2 purl, then reverse it, 2 purl, 2 plain, then 1 purl row and cast off.

Observe that at the corners in the first row it is better to increase 4 stitches to round it nicely, leaving one stitch between each increase.

Repeat this border for the arm-holes, but in the first row decrease 5 stitches in the round to shape it better.

Take up the stitches for the neck, and decrease six times every alternate row for four rows, working the same border as described above.

Then cast off. Sew on buttons on the left-hand side.

No. 131.—Lamp-Mat.

This mat is made of Java canvas, and does not therefore require any grounding. The ends can be fringed and knotted, and the pattern is then worked in the centre. Blue cloth is required for the appliqués in the corners; there are eight of these pieces and four black cloth stars. The cloth is stitched on with yellow silk, and the fan-shaped stitches at the ends are worked in red and yellow silk. The cross in the middle of the black star is worked in thick yellow silk, and the long stitches at the ends of the petals with green and red silk. The work on the canvas itself is done with blue wool, and the little cross stitches with yellow silk. The narrow outside border is black, red, and yellow.

Child's Frock.

Materials required—Half a pound of grey Scotch fingering, and 2 ozs. of scarlet ditto, 2 long wooden pins, No. 9, and 2 ditto No. 12, also a crochet hook, No. 8, bell gauge.

This is for a child of about a year old.

Cast on with No. 9 needles, and scarlet wool, 266 stitches, and work the border as follows:—Knit 1 plain row, purl a row, knit a row, then 1 row of knit 1 *, knit 1, thread forward, knit 4, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped over, knit 1, 2 together, knit 4, thread forward, repeat from *, knit the last stitch.

2nd row: This, and every alternate row, is purled.

3rd row: Knit 1 *, knit 2, thread forward, knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped over, knit 1, two together, knit 3, thread forward, knit 1, repeat from *, knit the last stitch.

5th row: Knit 1 *, knit 3, thread orward, knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped over, knit 1, two together, knit 2, thread forward, knit 2, repeat from *, and knit the last stitch.

7th row: Knit 1 *, knit 4, thread forward, knit 1, slip 1, pass the slipped over, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward, knit 3, repeat from *, knit the last stitch.

9th row: Knit 1 *, knit 5, thread forward, slip 1, pass the slipped over, knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward, knit 4, repeat from *, knit the last stitch.

Then knit 3 plain rows backwards and forwards and cast off. Remember, in working out this frock, that there must be a wrong side, and that when a row is to be purled, it is to be worked so as to appear purled on the right side.

Now, with grey wool and the same large needles, take up every alternate stitch (*at the back* of the chain, formed by the casting off the border so as not to interfere with the appearance of that), till you come to the seventh stitch, when take up the next stitch, then every alternate stitch as before. Continue thus, taking up 2 stitches, one after the other, at the seventh and eighth stitches (from the last seventh and eighth stitches taken together), but the rest alternately, to the end of the row, the object being to give the border rather a full appearance; but there ought to be 180 stitches on the needle at the end of the row.

* Then knit 8 plain rows, purl a row. Repeat from *, until the skirt is 12 inches long. Then with needles No. 12 repeat the pattern twice again. Now cast off.

Body: Cast on, with pins No. 9 and grey wool, 154 stitches. Knit backwards and forwards for 20 rows. Then work backwards and forwards on 36 stitches for 18 rows, knitting two together in the last 10 rows. Work the next 72 stitches in the same way for 18 rows, reducing; then cast off.

Now work the last 36 stitches like the other shoulder, reducing as before.

Put a small gusset at A and B, by raising 1 at the point, and increasing every row, till you come to the shoulders, formed by your knitting two together. Raise 14 at B, the shoulder, for the sleeve, knit 5½ inches, and knit it to the other shoulder; cast off the remaining stitches.

Make a band as follows, 25 inches long.

With scarlet wool and hook No. 8, make a chain the required length, then work 1 row of double crochet, then a row of 2 treble, 2 chain, repeat, add another row of double crochet, and crochet this band on to the skirt, fulling the skirt at the back to the required size. Then crochet it on to the body in the same way. Into this band run a string.

Repeat this round the neck and arms. Put a button and loop at the back if required.

This skirt will measure 28 inches round the waist; if a larger, fuller one is needed, after doing the border, instead of picking up every alternate stitch to the seventh stitch, take up every stitch, or every alternate one to the third stitch. Sew up the skirt till within 4 inches from the top.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBROIDERY SUPPLEMENT

Presented with this Number.

The Cowley Polonaise (pp. 222 and 223).

The Cowley Costume shows the mode of the day. It is of cashmere, covered with embroidery, worked in crewel work, or in braid, or in silk appliqué. The embroidery design which accompanies this number of Paris Patterns and Models is suitable for a polonaise of this kind. The embroidery pattern gives the front and back, arranged for either corsage or polonaise. Those ladies who wish to work a continuous braid in front will find no difficulty in so doing, as the pattern repeats. As the design is given on the sheet, seven inches space should occur between the end of the corsage trimmings and the beginning of the corners in front. It will be observed that the *whole* of the embroidery is given for both right and left side. Both back and front consist of fourteen pieces, which unite perfectly at the various letters which designate the parts to be joined. A numbered description is given on the sheet itself, together with a small diagram of the polonaise and diagrams of the embroidery.

Exhibition Silks.—We are sure our readers will be glad to read the following quotation from a daily paper, as the value of exhibited silks, both for beauty and durability, cannot be questioned. The price of these silks is the only subject which needs our consideration; but unless Mr. Peter Robinson—which is most unlikely—depart from his usual rule of offering excellent bargains to his fair *clientele*, these superb silks and velvets will be very reasonable:—"It has been universally admitted that the Philadelphia Exhibition has attracted from all parts of the world the highest and best classes of manufactures. It is already known that a great and well-known merchant trader has been over and bought by private treaty the whole of the coloured and black silks, velvets, plushes, and satins of the following eminent Lyons manufacturers:—C. J. Bonnet et Cie, Tapissier fils and Debry, Villard et Cie, Joubert, Andras et Cie, Audibert et Cie, Gartier et Cie, A. Jurie et Cie, J. B. Martin, Droz Faillet et Cie, and Gondard, Cirlot, et Mastel. Such a transaction by a single firm is almost unprecedented, and the purchaser is Mr. Peter Robinson, of Oxford Street, London. In a few weeks these splendid materials will arrive, and will be offered to the English public.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COLOURED FASHION PLATE.

1.—La Serbe. Brown velveteen skirt; cashmere tunic of a nut-brown shade, trimmed with bands of embroidered braid, or broché velvet, finished by tassels. Turban bonnet of felt, with lophophore feathers and plush bandeau, wing and ostrich feathers.

2.—Costume of dark green silk and tilleul, embroidered in the same colour. The skirt is pleated at the sides and back; in front it is plain. Habit bodice of dark green silk, with revers of embroidery buttoned on each side. Pointed plastron of light green with buttons at the back, forming in front a rounded waistcoat. The whole dress is trimmed with ribbons and bows.

3.—Little Girl's Toilette. Grey fancy cloth, with red silk facings and trimmings. The dress is of the Princess shape; the paletot is merely simulated by the trimming. Turban hat of grey felt, with plume and silk matching the costume.

EXCHANGE.

Crochet nightdress sets, card-cases, and trimming.—Miss Braithwrite, Templemore Park, Belfast.

I have several songs to exchange, many of them good and new. Wanted especially, "Almost," "Goldilocks," and "Feathers and Moss." Clear MSS. would do. Other good songs also wished for. Lists sent.—Miss Dashwood, Overstrand Cottage, Northrepps, Norfolk.

A number of very easy pieces of music for a few difficult.—Miss Clift, 16, Wodehouse Terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall.

I will exchange "Golden Hours," 1875, for "Argosy," "Good Words," or "Ladies' Treasury." Have a quantity of Strasburg thread, and 1s. packet of Renovo for cleaning gloves; want Key to "Eves' School Examiner." Also a flower-stand, value £2, to dispose of; what offers?—Miss Soden, Bicester, Oxon.

I have two handsome silk and velvet patchwork sofa-cushions for useful exchange.—Miss Smith, Taylor's Hill, Hitchin, Herts.

Bride's bonnet, French make, with tulle veil; also brown chip hat, untrimmed. Exchange velveteen skirt.—J. Evans, Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent.

Thirty-four coloured pictures given with the "Queen," and other articles. Wanted useful offers.—Mrs. Wright, 155, Horton Lane, Bradford.

Last year's "Good Words," in good order. Open to offers.—Miss McConnell, 2, Albion Place, Wylde Green, Birmingham.

I have a very handsome cast-iron flower-stand, which I have no use for. Cost 42s. To exchange for anything useful, or for good toys for children, or story-books.—Make offers to Mrs. S. Averill, Bicester, Oxon.

Wanted to exchange "Sunday Magazine" for "Quiver," beginning immediately with new volume.—Mrs. Johnson, 44, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Fashionable point-lace fichu and ruffles; also some lace suitable for table border. What offers?—E. M'Kee, Nurney, Bagnalstown.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

A young lady who wishes to earn some money, and who is considered to paint flowers in water-colours well, is anxious to receive orders for paintings. She would copy any flowers sent to her exactly, either singly or arranged in groups; will undertake to illuminate albums, Christmas and menu cards, and to design patterns for crewel-work. A specimen painting forwarded and terms stated on application.—Address Dorothy Leycester, Post Office, Martham, Yarmouth.

I have a very handsome dolman, cashmere braided on thick net, edged with good fringe; nearly new, recently purchased from Paris. Worth £3 3s.; will take £2 2s. Also music, songs and pieces; wanted good songs. Lists exchanged.—No. 316, Myra's Office.

Four and three-quarter yards cloth appliqué border, handsomely worked in floss silks, eight inches deep with fringe, sufficient for two small tables or table and mantlepiece; price of whole, £4. Five o'clock tea-table cover, worked crewel border, a yard and a quarter square, £2. Four couvrettes, worked crewels, 5s. each. Very handsome lady's dressing-case, coromandel wood, silver mounted, never used; monogram throughout, M.P. Cost £70; will take half.—Miss K. Bland Bracebv, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.

Ermine muff and pelerine for 22s., or a good seal muff in exchange; also a good waterproof cloak, with cape (dark grey). Offers requested. No. 318, Myra's Office.

Sleeveless Princess tunic, *bld mur* cashmere, beautifully embroidered and braided in brown silk; unmade. £3 15s., or useful exchange to £5. Cost much more.—No. 319, Myra's Office.

Decorations; only material for effectually frosting leaves. Ounce packet, and instructions, 1s. 2d. free. New cane frames, 20 dozen materials, with instructions, 1s. 2d. free. Box of different mosses for harvest decorations, 5s. Large box of hardy ferns for rockeries, 10s. 6d. Handsome harvest text, about 30 ft. long, and 14 in. wide, painted in oils, value £4; 25s. Many articles of new dress for lady, boys, or girls, cheap, through mourning. List sent. 20 yards of new black silk, 5s. 11d. per yard. White fur jacket, cost £3 10s., for £2 10s. New Weir machine and black seal fur wanted.—No. 320, Myra's Office.

Wanted to exchange pair of Danish kid gloves, never been worn, too small for wearer; size 6½. Wish for pair of brown kid gloves, size 6¾. Have also music to exchange. Send stamped envelope for list.—No. 321, Myra's Office.

Miss Clyde sends 20 roots of Devonshire ferns, 6 varieties, or 100 leaves, for 14 stamps. A box containing 100 roots, 9 varieties, for 5s.—Albert Terrace, Newport, Barnstaple.

I have a very handsome toque, bought in Paris, quite new, composed of black velvet and coq feathers, tipped with jet. Price one guinea.—A. S. L., Myra's Office.

Photographs, beautifully tinted by a lady, 1s. each.—No. 324, Myra's Office.

Photo. scrap-book for drawing-room table, prettily arranged, only 5s. 6d.; child's scrap-book, 3s. 6d.; some photo scraps, 4d. each.—No. 325, Myra's Office.

Crewel work, exquisite designs for antimacassars, cushions, d'oyleys, cosies, chair-backs, aprons, &c.—Miss Mary Aldous, Clifton House, New Headington, Oxford.

S. S. will undertake work in crewels or embroidery on braid, for trimming dresses, polonaises, etc. Specimens and terms may be had on application to No. 326, Myra's Office.

A Clear Complexion.—Mrs. James's Herbal Ointment is a lovely preparation that entirely removes pimples, specks, blotches, tan, freckles, and sunburn, making the skin beautifully clear. If you send her either 13 or 25 stamps, she will send you in return a box of it, free from observation. Her address is Mrs. C. James, 226, Caledonian Road, London.—[Advt.]

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